Volume 160 No. 4

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 160 No. 4 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | July 23, 1951

Nitrogen Output Boost Given DPA Sanction

The first applications for tax amortization certificates covering an expansion of nitrogen production by upwards of 500,000 tons annually to be approved by the Defense Production Authority were announced by the agency July 16. They were included among the regular weekly listings of tax certificate approvals of the agency for the period July 6 to 13.

Six certificates for increasing the production of anhydrous ammonia were approved by the agency during the period. Two of these were of major importance because they cover contemplated sizable increases in nitrogen production, while the others were for considerably lesser amounts. It is understood that at least two other applications are pending for major expansions of existing plant facilities.

The following listings of tax certificates in the area of the chemical industry shows the name of the product, the applicant company and plant location, and the percentage of costs eligible for accelerated amortization:—

Anhydrous ammonia—Commercial Solvents Corporation, Sterlington, La., 50 percent of $20,456,000; Spencer Chemical Company, Vicksburg, Miss., 50 percent of $13,758,000; Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Lake Charles, La., 50 percent of $1,388,238; Hooker Electrochemical Company, 50 percent of $1,894,700; Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., 50 percent of $2,624,000; Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Tex., 50 percent of $1,606,000.

Alumina, synthetic cryolite—Reynolds Metals Company, Saline County, Ark., 80 percent of $12,843.

Bauxite—Reynolds Jamaica Mines, Ltd., Jamaica, British West Indies, 80 percent of $14,496,209.

Blood plasma—Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., Glenolden, Pa., 80 percent of $29,616.

Dead burned grain magnesite—Basic Refractories, Inc., Gabbs and Luning, Nev., 75 percent of $2,126,400.

Dextran—Commercial Solvents, Terre Haute, Ind., 80 percent of $1,073,700.

Fluorspar—Alcoa Mining Company, Rosiclare, Ill., 80 percent of $376,226.

Insecticide—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Institute, W. Va., 50 percent of $5,874,400.

Isobutane—Standard Oil Company of California, Kern County, Calif., 75 percent of $320,711; Warren Petroleum Corporation, Medill, Okla., 100 percent of $102,900.

Maleic anhydride—Monsanto Chemical Company, Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass., 60 percent of $23,800.

Metallurgical coke and coal chemicals and **pig iron**—Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., 85 percent of $28,780,000.

Pebble lime—Standard Lime & Stone Company, Pleasant Gap, Pa., 75 percent of $1,550,800.

Silica pigment—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Barberton, Ohio, 70 percent of $1,545,800.

Molybdenum Products Export Quota Set for 3rd Quarter

The Office of International Trade announced July 19 that an export quota of 200,000 pounds of molybdenum products has been established for the third quarter. Products included in this quota are ferro molybdenum; molybdenum metal, alloys and scrap; molybdenum wire, and molybdenum filaments.

Chrome Colors, Phenol Formaldehyde Curbed

The National Production Authority placed chrome yellow, chrome orange and phenol formaldehyde resin under its M-32 allocation order July 16 as schedule A materials. The move was taken to guard against a pile-up of defense-rated orders on a few producers of these materials.

Under the action, an individual producer of any of the three chemicals is permitted, but not required, to refuse DO orders which would take more than a specified percentage of his total production of that chemical. These percentages are:—Chrome yellow, 30 percent; chrome orange, 30 percent; phenol formaldehyde resin with filler, 35 percent, and phenol formaldehyde resin without filler, 45 percent. In addition, a fifteen-day lead time is required for phenol formaldehyde resin orders to producers.

A purchaser who has a rated order refused by one producer must go to another producer who has not received enough DO orders to meet the required percentage. NPA will assist buyers unable to find a supply.

The short supply of lead, from which chrome yellow and orange are derived, has caused a tightening in the available supply of the pigments, NPA explained. Some producers, getting a heavy influx of defense orders, have had difficulty in supplying their other customers. DO demand for phenol formaldehyde has been even greater, the agency added.

Materials previously placed under M-32 control by NPA are barium carbonate, melamine and melamine-containing compounds, several types of anthraquinone vat dyes, carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, "Freon 11," "Freon 12," "Freon 22," DDT, and ethylcellulose.

Benzol for Gasoline Trade Completed by US, Germany

An exchange arrangement of high octane gasoline for German benzol for use in the synthetic rubber program was completed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation July 13 at a conference with four representatives of the Benzol Verband, a sales association representing about 70 percent of the German producers of benzol.

Under the plan, RFC will purchase 65,000 tons of 90-91 octane gasoline from Gulf Coast refineries for shipment to Germany in exchange for 25,000 tons for benzol of a chemical grade suitable for the production of styrene. The benzol will be delivered at Gulf and West Coast ports. All of the benzol will be used in the synthetic rubber program and none will be available for other industrial uses by private industry.

Price Trend Dips Sharply

There were eighty-eight price changes in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week; sixty-eight, or 77.3 percent, were reductions. Changes numbered many more than in the previous week; but reductions were in smaller proportion. They were bigger, however, and they effected lower price averages in four of the ten major market divisions. The general effect was a reduction of 1.3 points in the overall index numbers. In the corresponding week last year, it had a gain of 1.9 points.

Fats, oils, and waxes accounted for 41 percent of the price reductions; they had no advances. Botanical drugs and spices contributed almost 34 percent of the reductions and 80 percent of the advances. Copper cyanide was advanced. Animal products had three cuts, no boosts. Aromatic materials were mostly on the downside, the only higher essential oil being Canadian fir. Linalyl acetate was moved both ways, according to strength. The week's activity in waxes was a cut in carnaubas. Stearic and oleic did not share in the cut in fatty acids.

Practically all the price activity was the result of the influence of supply: demand stayed about where it had been in all areas. Seasonal expectations in that direction were largely qualified with "ifs" about the weather. Prevailing conditions, for example, are good for bugs. The chlorine situation made the outlook dark in that connection. The swap for German benzol was, therefore, of limited gratification.

Price heights and the uncertainty of the outlook continued to keep buying below normal in almost all lines. Special interest was still largely confined to materials which are scarce; but nobody is buying any more than the least he can get along with. Those who, six months ago, were saying that that practice would be of short duration are saying the same thing today. When defense production begins actually to draw heavily on materials, there will be reason for more activity in calls for some things, which would be moving more heavily now if the price situation were more satisfactory.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relatives record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 20, 1951	July 13, 1951	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
148.1	149.4	121.1	123.5

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.5
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9

Drug Industry Girding to Fight Durham-Humphrey Legislation

The first major controversy over legislation between the drug manufacturing industry and the federal government since the days of the old Tugwell control bill is shaping up in congress over the Durham-Humphrey bill (H. R. 3298) on prescription drugs, which has been reported to the house by the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

Basis of the controversy is the theory of the bill that the administrator of the Federal Security Agency should set forth a list of drugs which can only be dispensed on prescription of a physician and thus take from the manufacturers a right they have always enjoyed of determining for themselves whether their drugs may be sold over the counter or not.

The differences between the industry and the government over this question has generated such heat that the American Drug Manufacturers Association is considering abandoning its policy of remaining aloof from legislative activities in congress and having some of its officials become registered lobbyists to fight passage of the bill. Members of the ADMA executive committee, meeting in Chicago early last week, discussed in detail the procedures for actively opposing the bill, including legalized lobbying against its enactment.

Strong opposition also is being registered against it by the Proprietary Association and, while the American Pharmaceutical Association—an organization of pharmacists who one would think would be benefited by the bill—is not taking an active part in the fight, Dr. Robert Fischelis, secretary, made no secret of the fact that they do not believe the bill has been well thought out because it is conceivable that the druggist will be put in a more difficult position after its passage than he is now.

Favors State Control

He said that the bill does not go far enough in the matter of changing the law with respect to refills and argued that this is a matter that should be left to the states. Dr. Fischelis said that he did not think that the bill is good from the standpoint of the practicing pharmacist.

The Proprietary Association, like ADMA, objects strongly to the grant of authority to the FSA administrator to determine which drugs shall go on the prescription list and which shall not. Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, secretary of the association, pointed out that the administrator needs to find only a "substantial" opinion that a drug is dangerous and should be sold only on prescription to put it on the list and, once on the list, it can not be removed except by the administrator or by a court finding of an error in law in the administrator's action.

He pointed out also that the bill would reverse the present judicial conception of proving a case by placing upon the manufacturer the burden of showing that his drug is not dangerous and therefore should not be on the prescription list. As the bill now reads, he said, the administrator is both the prosecutor and the jury in matters of putting drugs on the list and that makes it an almost impossible task

—*Continued on page 58*

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

Several revisions in regulations covering the certification and methods of assay for antibiotic-containing drugs were announced by the Food and Drug Administration and published in the *Federal Register* July 20. Among the changes were the following:—

1. Changes in the test procedures for determining the sterility of penicillin, streptomycin, dyhydrostreptomycin, bacitracin, and preparations of such antibiotics that are represented to be sterile, and for a new test designed to detect the presence of molds and yeasts if they are present in the batch.

2. A change in the packaging requirements for penicillin sodium, calcium and potassium to permit them to be packaged in combination with a container of a suitable local anesthetic when recommended for other than dental use only; for tests and methods of assay and certification of two new antibiotic preparations, procaine penicillin in streptomycin sulphate solution and procaine penicillin in dihydrostreptomycin sulphate solution; for a change in the expiration date of streptomycin sulphate solution and dihydrostreptomycin sulphate solution from twelve to eighteen months, if the person who requests certification has proved that his drug is stable for such period of time; and for addition of suitable and harmless preservatives to aureomycin powder.

3. A change providing for two new antibiotic preparations, streptomycin or dihydrostreptomycin and kaolin in gel, and streptomycin otic or dihydrostreptomycin otic with antifungal agents.

4. A change calling for the addition of suitable or harmless preservatives to aureomycin surgical powder and for the addition of one or more suitable sulphonamides to bacitracin ointment.

Each of the changes in the regulation became effective immediately.

OPS Exempts Nonmetallic Minerals From CPR 22

The Office of Price Stabilization issued the following interpretation July 16 of the intent of the manufacturers ceiling price regulation CPR 22 with respect to its intended coverage of nonmetallic minerals:—

"When the components of a nonmetallic mineral are separated out from the crude mineral solely by mechanical or physical means, such as grinding, washing, leaching, classification, flotation, evaporation, dehydration, and like processes, they are still regarded as nonmetallic minerals within the meaning of paragraph (v) of Appendix A to CPR 22, and are therefore exempt from that regulation (unless specifically excluded from the exemption by name). Derivatives of the crude minerals which are obtained by refining or purification processes involving recrystallization or chemical methods (including carbonation, ionic interchange, or similar methods) are no longer considered minerals and do not fall within the exemption of paragraph (v). Examples of commodities regarded as nonmetallic minerals within this exemption, when derived from crude minerals, are:—

"Crude salt, natural soda (trona, sesquicarbonate), crude soda, crude soda calcined, soda ash (less than 56 percent Na_2O), muriate of potash, potash salts crude, borax crude, kernite (rasorite), kernite anhydrous, tincal, tincal anhydrous, borax, borax anhydrous, salt cake crude, sodium sulphate crude.

"On the other hand, the following commodities are among those regarded as chemicals subject to CPR 22 and not as nonmetallic minerals:—

"Refined salt, soda ash 58 percent Na_2O, sodium bicarbonate, sulphate of potash, boric acid, sodium metaborate, potassium borate, ammonium borate, polybor chlorate, salt cake, sodium sulphate."

Nitrogen Being Sought For Shipment to China

The emergency procurement service of the General Service Administration has invited prospective suppliers to submit offers on 12,000 metric tons of nitrogen for shipment to China. The bids must be in by 2 p.m. EST, August 2 when they will be opened publicly.

The agency said that the following materials, which must contain a minimum nitrogen content of 16 percent, are acceptable in this order of preference:—(1) Ammonium sulphate; (2) calcium-ammonium nitrate; (3) ammonium sulphate-nitrate, and (4) ammonium nitrate. The material can be packaged in six-ply export paper bags, or four-ply paper bags with asphalt liner, loaded as top cargo, or as bulk delivery.

Sources of supply of the material may be the United States and possessions, Canada, Belgium, Austria, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, or France. Delivery is to be f.o.b. or f.a.s. vessel by October 31, 1951, fifteen days after declaration of vessel, which will be furnished by the government.

CSC Plans Dextran Production Expansion

Large-scale production of dextran, a blood plasma expander, will be under way in a matter of months by Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, it was announced July 18 by J. Albert Woods, president. The company is spending an estimated $1,500,000 for the construction of a new plant in Terre Haute, Ind., which will have an initial minimum production rate of 1,000,000 pints of dextran annually. The product has been in pilot plant production for the past two years.

The decision to proceed with this project followed recent announcement that the company's material, which bears the brand name "Expandex," is the first dextran product to be approved for use as a blood volume expanded in the United States. It is valuable in the treatment of shock due to injury, hemorrhage, burns, or surgery. Like blood plasma, it is capable of restoring the blood pressure and increasing the volume of circulating blood, both of which are necessary for prompt recovery from the state of shock.

Made of Glucose Molecules

Long known to chemists, dextran is designated a polysaccharide. It is made up of many molecules of glucose, and is closely related to glycogen or animal starch, the form in which the body stores sugar in the liver. Dextran was proposed as a plasma volume expander in the United States several years ago and has been used extensively in Europe.

The advantages of dextran are its relatively low cost, its complete freedom from contamination, its excellent keeping qualities (requires no refrigeration), and the fact that it is available for immediate use, since it is in solution and requires no mixing or dilution or blood typing. It does not interfere with subsequent blood typing and, being sterile, cannot transmit the virus of homologous serum hepatitis.

Military Needs First

Mr. Woods said " 'Expandex' will not be available for civilian use until military demands are fulfilled. The development of expandex in no way reduces the need for whole blood which is required to replace blood lost or blood cells damaged, or whole blood required to produce plasma. On the contrary, because the immediate use of dextran should have the lives of many patients who would thereby require blood for their recovery, the need for whole blood will be greater than ever."

Delmar Aluminum Chloride Business to New York Ohio

New York Ohio Chemical Corporation will acquire the aluminum chloride business of Delmar Company and its plant at Elkton, Md., on or about July 31, the two companies announced jointly last week. Consummation of the deal by the end of this month will enable New York Ohio to get into operation on August 1.

Delmar will continue to operate its business as usual until the date of transfer and New York Ohio has agreed to assume the regular business commitments of Delmar for the supply of aluminum chloride which remain unfilled at the time of closing. It is contemplated that Delmar employees connected with the aluminum chloride operation will be retained by New York Ohio.

Delmar, meanwhile, has acquired a new site in the same general vicinity in Elkton where it will continue to manufacture phosgene and other chemicals.

Mineral Pigments Names Weisberg Technical Head

Harold E. Weisberg, for the past five years president of the Universal Pigments and Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., has joined the Mineral Pigments Corporation, Muirkirk, Md., as technical director. In other personnel moves, Mineral Pigments assigned Anthony M. Johnson, jr., to the technical sales department, John A. Turner and Edmund J. Owens, jr., to the plant control laboratory and Henry J. Schultheis to the jet-milling division as plant manager.

Heinlein in New Post

John L. Heinlein has been appointed manager of manufacturing for the central division of Continental Can Company, New York. Mr. Heinlein, who has been with Continental for thirty-three years, formerly was plant manager for Continental plants in St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill.

In Monsanto Research Post

Howard K. Nason, assistant to the vice-president in charge of research, development and patents, has been named director of research of the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. He succeeds Dr. Richard E. Hitchens, who has been director of research since 1947. Mr. Nason joined Monsanto in 1936 as a research chemist, became director of the central research department at Dayton, Ohio, in 1948, and was made vice-presidential aid last year.

Chemical Industry, NPA Study Tankcar Shortage

A critical shortage of railroad pressure tankcars for transporting chemicals to essential industries exists today because of steel scarcities, and by October the planned production of such cars will be five months behind schedule, the National Production Authority was informed July 18. A chemical tankcar conference, attended by NPA officials, manufacturers of tankcars and traffic managers of chemical producing companies, was told by the manufaeturers that difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of large plate steel is responsible for drastic reductions in the ouput of tankcars. They said the production lag has been particularly severe in recent weeks.

The government had set a production goal of at least 850 new tankcars a month, but this schedule has not been met during any of the first six months of 1951, manufacturers said. They emphasized that the schedule will not be achieved until sufficient amounts of steel are allotted. NPA had given tankcar manufacturers priorities to acquire enough heavy plate steel to manufacture the 850 cars a month, but the industry reported its inability to find enough steel to produce them.

Manufacturers reported that tankcar production is running three months behind schedule, that they are averaging only two-thirds of their normal output, and that only 60 percent of the orders on hand will be completed on schedule. As for the filling of new orders, they said a delay of from twelve to eighteen months could be expected.

NPA told the committee that one possible method of alleviating the shortage of chemical tankcars is the fullest utilization of cars already rolling. The group discussed the advisability of a plan to eliminate cross-hauls. Under this plan a customer would be supplied by the producer nearest him, although the order was placed with a producer much farther away.

Aluminum Ore Search Gets Government Aid

The government added bauxite (aluminum oxide) and halloysite (aluminum silicate) July 17 to the list of minerals for which it will help prospectors and mine operators finance the cost of searching for new ores. Inclusion of these two minerals in the exploration program was made effective by an amendment to mineral order No. 5, issued by the Defense Minerals Administration. Subject to DMA regulations and terms specified in a contract, the government will contribute 50 percent of the cost of exploration projects to these two minerals.

Sulphur World-Wide Search Accelerated

As United States production of crude sulphur maintained the record pace established in 1950, there continued to pour in from various parts of the globe last week reports on the efforts being made to increase world-wide production of this badly needed raw material.

In the first half of 1951, sulphur output from Gulf Coast brimstone mines and recovery of small amounts of the chemical from natural and refinery gases in the United States amounted to approximately 2,690,000 long tons, compared with 5,342,000 tons in the full year of 1950, according to figures compiled by the Freeport Sulphur Company.

In Norway, production in 1950 amounted to 97,500 metric tons, 16,000 tons more than that of 1949. Petroleos Mexicanos has started operation of its plant at Posa Rica, Mexico, with production exceeding 100 metric tons daily, from a unit designed for an ultimate capacity of 140 tons. A surplus for export may be available in the latter part of this year.

Chilean Output Increasing

Although Chilean sulphur is not of good quality and production costs are high, output is increasing in response to demand on the world market. Four active producers have a combined capacity of 36,000 metric

—*Continued on page 62*

US Importers Can Obtain 'Import Certificates' from OIT

United States importers of strategic or essential materials who are required by foreign exporting countries to furnish "import certificates" for those materials should apply to the Office of International Trade in Washington, or to any of the department's field offices, for the necessary forms and certification, it was announced July 18. In the United States, such "import certificates" are called "declarations of destination."

This new procedure was put into effect by OIT to provide mutual assistance in strengthening the export controls of various foreign countries, as well as those of the United States, over shipments of strategic or essential materials. In the "declarations of destination," U. S. importers must agree that they will not reexport except with the approval of their government, nor divert, or transship the commodities received from the exporting countries, OIT said.

Fleischmann Post Approved

The appointment of Manly Fleischmann as Administrator of the Defense Production Administration was confirmed by the senate July 18. He will continue to serve as Administrator of the National Production Authority.

Ungerer Technical Head

Dr. Darrell Althausen has been appointed technical director of Ungerer & Co., manufacturer of essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York. The company also announced an expansion of present facilities and plans to develop new products for the industry. Dr. Althausen, who traveled extensively prior to his association with Ungerer, is co-author, with Dr. Ernest Guenther, of "Essential Oils, Volume II."

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Intermediates Output Up 40 Percent in '50

Total United States output of all cyclic (coaltar) intermediates in 1950 was 3,500,000,000 pounds, or 40 percent greater than the 2,500,000,000 pounds reported in 1949 and 21 percent greater than the previous record output of 2,900,000,000 pounds in 1948, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 amounted to 1,600,000,000 pounds, valued at $245,000,000, compared with 900,000,000 pounds, valued at $149,000,000, in 1949, an increase of 81 percent in quantity and 64 percent in value.

Output of most intermediates increased substantially in 1950 compared with 1949. The increases were greatest, however, in those intermediates which are produced in large quantities. For example, the output of nitrobenzene, used chiefly in the manufacture of more advanced intermediates and dyes, totaled 132,000,000 pounds in 1950, or 103 percent greater than the 65,000,000 pounds produced in 1949. The production of styrene, used in the manufacture of plastics materials and of GR-S synthetic rubber, reached a peak of 539,000,000 pounds in 1950 compared with 390,000,000 pounds in 1949 and 377,000,000 pounds in 1948.

Other large-volume intermediates which showed sizable increases in output in 1950 compared with 1949, were:—Monochlorobenzene (increase of 46 percent), phthalic anhydride and cresols (both 44 percent), phenol (39 percent), anilin (36 percent), paradichlorobenzene (34 percent), orthodichlorobenzene (33 percent), cresylic acid (25 percent), and naphthalene, (20 percent). The output of 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene, on the other hand, decreased to 7,700,000 pounds in 1950 from 10,100,000 pounds in 1949, and acetanilide decreased to 4,900,000 pounds in 1950 from 5,700,000 pounds in 1949.

French Chlorine Industry Representatives Touring US

A group of technicians representing the French chlorine and chlorine derivatives industry arrived in New York July 18 to study the chlorine industry in the United States with a view toward increasing the efficiency and productivity of the French industry.

The visit, which will last until August 22, is being sponsored by the productivity and technical assistance program of the Economic Cooperation Administration. Col. Charles W. Kerwood is managing the project for ECA.

The group will participate in orientation meetings conducted by leaders in the educational field, government and industry, to provide background on the American chlorine industry. The program includes trips to various plants throughout the country followed by seminars and question-and-answer periods.

Among the chemical plants to be visited by the Frenchmen will be the South Charleston, W. Va., plant of the Westvaco

—Continued on page 32

National Aniline Vice-Presidents

M. A. Conner (left) and H. J. Daigneault have been appointed vice-presidents of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Both have been associated with National Aniline for over thirty years. Mr. Conner has held various positions in the production division, both at the Buffalo, N. Y., plant and in New York, and has recently been assistant to the general manager. Mr. Daigneault was, for many years, manager of the New England territory, and, more recently, has been director of domestic sales.

P.A.'s Liable for Pricing Violations, OPS Declares

Puchasing agents for business and industrial organizations, unlike domestic consumers, are subject to sanctions under the defense production act of 1950 unless they have shown good faith, Harold Leventhal, chief counsel of the Office of Price Stabilization, said in a letter published July 17 in the *Bulletin* of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

"The act," wrote Mr. Leventhal, "is specifically made applicable, in terms of prohibitions, to any person who purchases, in the course of trade or business, in violation of the regulations. The buyer is not subject to the treble damage provisions, but he is subject to the other sanctions of the act, from injunction suits to criminal prosecution in cases of wilful violations."

This provision of the national defense production act, Mr. Leventhal continued, recognizes that in certain situations the buyer, as much as or even more than the seller, may encourage an illegal transaction, especially on commodities in short supply where the buyer feels that "price is no object."

The ultimate test, Mr. Leventhal wrote, is essentially the "good faith" of the buyer, since frequently there are circumstances under which he cannot know all the facts regarding the legality of a seller's price. He warned, however, that a buyer cannot hope to obtain immunity by simply shutting his eyes to the transaction.

Barrett Planning New Phthalic Anhydride Unit

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has revealed plans calling for the construction of a new phthalic anhydride plant at Philadelphia. The unit, which will involve the spending of approximately $3,500,000, will have a rated capacity of 36,000,000 pounds annually. Barrett has applied for a certificate of necessity for accelerated tax amortization of the plant, construction of which is expected to take about eighteen months.

A Barrett plant for the production of approximately 30,000,000 pounds of phthalic anhydride annually has already been awarded a certificate of necessity and is now under construction in Chicago. Barrett also produces the intermediate at its present Ironton, Ohio, and Philadelphia plants.

Nat'l Lead Buys Interest In Cuban Nickel Project

National Lead Company has acquired a substantial interest in Nickel Processing Corporation, which will operate the former Nicaro Nickel Company in Cuba. The mine and reduction plant will be operated under contract with the General Services Administration. Sharing ownership of Nickel Processing Corporation are Tin Processing Corporation, controlled by the Billiton interests and Cuban nationals.

The plant was built with Defense Plant Corporation funds in 1942 at a cost of approximately $32,000,000 to relieve a critical war shortage of nickel. Deposits, while ample, were low-grade and operations were suspended in March, 1947. The property is located on the northern coast of Cuba, in Oriente Province. Rehabilitation work has already started.

Felton Chemical Assigns Robert E. Felton to East

Robert E. Felton, western division manager of Felton Chemical Company, has been called to the company's main offices in Brooklyn, N. Y., to serve in a broader executive capacity, it was announced last week by Louis Gampert, vice-president. Philip A. Weinrobe, Pacific Coast sales representative, has been named to take over Mr. Felton's previous managerial post.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Chemicals, unspecified, Tangier (HR-4, agency); industrial, Milano, Italy (HR-6, agency).

Chromium sulphate, Habana, Cuba (HR-1, agency).

Medicated cosmetics, Florence, Italy (HR-5, agency).

Oilseeds, including soybeans, cottonseed, and linseed, Hamburg, Germany (HR-3, agency).

Paint and varnish, Guayaquil, Ecuador (HR-2, agency).

Tanning extracts, including quebracho, chestnut, and wattle, Habana, Cuba (HR-1, agency).

Potash Salts Output, Sales at Record in '50

Production and sales of potassium salts in the United States set records in 1950, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Total domestic output was 2,241,044 short tons, with an equivalent K_2O content of 1,286,762 tons. Sales during the year amounted to 2,220,803 tons, with an equivalent K_2O content of 1,275,494 tons. The value of sales also reached a new high of $39,659,038. Stocks in producers' hands at the end of 1950 were larger than in recent years. Exports declined in both quantity and value in 1950 from 1949, but imports increased greatly in both categories. Apparent domestic consumption of potash (K_2O) in 1950 increased 339,629 tons from the 1949 figure.

Production of 60-62 percent K_2O minimum grade of muriate of potash increased markedly in 1950 over 1949, rising to a record high, but there was a notable decrease in the output of lower-grade muriate. Production of manure salts dropped sharply—from 177,315 tons in 1949 to only 21,532 tons in 1950. The combined output of sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia reversed its recent trend and rose in 1950 to a new high of 223,109 tons.

Salient statistics of the potash industry in the United States in 1950, compared with 1949, follow:—

	1950	1949
Production of potassium salts (marketable) ..... short ton.	2,241,044	2,056,609
Approximate equivalent K_2O ..... short tons.	1,286,762	1,118,395
Sales of potassium salts by ..... short tons.	2,241,044	2,056,609
Approximate equivalent K_2O ..... short tons.	1,275,494	1,120,653
Value at plant	$39,695,038	$35,105,799
Average per ton	$17.87	$17.02
Imports of potash materials ..... short tons.	379,654	43,719
Approximate equivalent K_2O ..... short tons.	199,493	19,216
Value	$13,994,969	$2,358,557
Exports of potash materials ..... short tons.	117,137	*126,757
Approximate equivalent K_2O† ..... short tons.	65,047	*69,553
Value	$5,534,271	*$7,110,835
Apparent consumption of potassium salts‡ ..... short tons.	2,483,320	*1,979,751
Approximate equivalent K_2O ..... short tons.	1,409,940	*$1,070,311

* Revised figure.
† Estimate by Bureau of Mines.
‡ Quantity sold by producers, plus imports, minus exports.

Potassium salts produced in the United States in 1950, as compared with 1949, by grades, in short tons, are as follows:—

	1950	1949
Muriate of potash:		
60-62% K_2O minimum*	1,844,856	1,513,128
48-50% K_2O minimum	151,547	172,473
Manure salts	21,532	177,315
Sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia	223,109	193,691
Total	2,241,044	2,056,609

* Includes refined potash and some 93-96% KCl.

Sun Oil Co. to Build New Marcus Hook Benzol Plant

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has announced plans calling for the construction of an $8,000,000 plant at its Marcus Hook refinery for the production of benzol, toluol and xylenes. The plant, which will employ Sun's newly-developed "Arosorb" process, will produce annually 13,000,000 gallons of benzol, 30,000,000 gallons of toluol and 15,000,000 gallons of xylenes.

The new plant will couple an "Arosorber" with a 10,000 barrel per day catalytic reformer which produces benzol and other aromatic hydrocarbons in an impure state. Then the "Arosorber" concentrates and purifies the aromatics. Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, cooperated with Sun's engineers by developing a special silica gel used in the process. The gel has the ability to separate large quantities of aromatics.

Advantages claimed for the new process include a flexibility of operation which permits it to be adapted to the recovery of other petroleum products such as DDT solvents, household solvents and improved furnace and diesel oils. According to Sun, the process is not limited to the petroleum industry, but can be applied to other industries for the separation of chemicals otherwise difficult to purify. Licensing arrangement will make the new process available to industry generally.

Curll Leaves CSC

Daniel Curll, who joined the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, six years ago, is no longer associated with the company, it was reported last week. He had held the position of general manager of the firm's agricultural chemical division. Before becoming associated with CSC, Mr. Curll was general manager and a member of the board of directors of Rumford Chemical Company, Rumford, R. I., now a division of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Buyers and sellers of industry products who have been trying to keep up with congress on the defense production act renewal bill should understand that the measure that has been drawn up in the house is by no means the last word on the new ceiling price law and nobody will know what kind of a law industry will operate under until the conference committee of the senate and house has completed its work.

As is so often the case in matters of great legislative controversy, the bill that eventually goes to the White House is neither the bill passed by the house nor the bill passed by the senate, but supposedly is a compromise of the two drawn up by the conference committee. Where the bills of the two houses are not too dissimilar, something approaching one or the other bill can be expected from the conference, since the rules limit the work of the committee to the confines of the two bills. But where the two houses are so far apart, as in the present case, the conference committee can almost write its own bill.

The provision that will carry the most interest of business in the conference committee is the provision written in the house bill that requires Price Stabilizer DiSalle to virtually guarantee a profit on every item of sale. The amendment isn't written on an industry-wide basis, but on an item basis which means that he will have to determine the cost of every item of commerce and add to that a reasonable profit before fixing a ceiling. As evidence of the problem he faces if this amendment is permitted to stand, Mr. DiSalle cited the field covered by OPD:—

"Thousands of chemicals, dyes, drugs, and fertilizer materials come from a single batch of coaltar," he noted. "How can we compute for each 'all costs currently incurred in the processing or manufacturing operations and distribution' of every item including allowances for indirect costs and what is 'for each unit of such item' a profit 'not less than 85 percent of the average profit earned on an equivalent unit of such item during the three most profitable years of the period 1946-49'?"

Figures Are Funny

People who complain about the high cost of food don't know what they are talking about, says the Department of Agriculture—or words to that effect. Prices of food today, if you will accept the figures of the department's experts, are relatively less than they were a generation ago—and this goes for steak, as well as most everything else.

Figuring out what an hour of work in a factory—those who work elsewhere don't count—would buy a generation ago, in comparison with what an hour of work will buy today, the experts report that in

—Continued on page 38

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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, diamond jubilee meeting, New York, September 3-7.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler notel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineer's, annnal meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division, American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University Law Center, New York, September 19-20.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 10-13.

International Society for the History of Pharmacy, general meeting, Salzburg, Austria, September 13-16.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application, annual meeting, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., September 10.

National Mineral Feeds Association, annual meeting, Bismarck hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 18-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting and dinner, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, October 26-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, September 12, Commodore hotel, New York; annual meeting, December 11, Commodore hotel, New York.

Tanners' Council of America, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, August 21-22.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Forest Products '52 Annual Convention June 23-25

The Forest Products Research Society will hold its 1952 annual national meeting June 23 to 25 in Milwaukee, Wis. The program will include presentation of technical papers on a wide range of forest product subjects, as well as visits to nearby wood utilization and wood supplying plants.

Oils, Fats Consumption: May

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in May, 1951, totaled 1,181,847,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	234,252,000
Paint and varnish	50,903,000
Processing	259,577,000
Refining	383,316,000
Soap	137,900,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
	Crude	Refined
Babassu—		
Refining	2,176,000	
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Castor—	No. 1	No. 2
Refining		
Fat-splitting		
Sulphonation	121,000	289,000
Soap	11,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	312,000	8,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	2,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	15,000
Other uses	[4]4,250,000	[3]336,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap		
Paint and varnish		1,369,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Lubricants and greases		[2]
Other uses		277,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	29,052,000	
Deodorizing		4,945,000
Hydrogenation		2,119,000
Fat-splitting	5,826,000	
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Shortening		2,260,000
Other edible products	[1]	1,910,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Soap	9,916,000	7,458,000
Paint and varnish		309,000
Other uses	807,000	[1]
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Deodorizing		
Paint and varnish		
Other uses		[3]959,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	18,808,000	
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Deodorizing		3,197,000
Winterizing for salad oil		7,386,000
Shortening		[2]
Oleomargarine		[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	7,499,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	
Other uses	36,000	97,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	58,664,000	
Sulphonation		[1]
Hydrogenation		23,737,000
Deodorizing		1,022,000
Winterizing for salad oil		23,159,000
Shortening		9,437,000
Oleomargarine		4,971,000
Other edible uses		593,000
Soap		[2]
Paint and varnish		4,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]162,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining		[2]
Fat-splitting		[2]
Sulphonation	[2]	262,000
Soap	[2]	
Paint and varnish	323,000	800,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	90,000	[2]
Other uses	465,000	[3]350,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining		
Paint and varnish	11,000	350,000
Other uses	213,000	[2]
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[2]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	27,705,000	
Fat-splitting		
Soap	3,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	12,113,000	17,385,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	8,492,000	1,147,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[3]9,715,000	[3]6,225,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		299,000
Paint and varnish		
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		1,339,000
Other uses		[3]349,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		42,000
Soap		[2]
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		19,000
Other uses		[3]206,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		[1]
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Other uses		177,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	
Soap		55,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		[2]
Oleomargarine		311,000
Other edible uses		[2]
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[2]
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	3,302,000	[1]
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap		
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	
Sulphonation		97,000
Hydrogenation		2,388,000
Deodorizing		5,005,000
Winterizing for salad oil		
Shortening		1,546,000
Oleomargarine		[1]
Other edible uses		659,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[3]280,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		[3]238,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses		613,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	167,404,000	
Fat-splitting	3,713,000	
Sulphonation	[1]	40,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	55,591,000
Deodorizing		18,276,000
Winterizing for salad oil		[1]
Shortening		42,415,000
Oleomargarine		6,023,000
Other edible uses		9,747,000
Soap	120,000	23,000
Paint and varnish	222,000	5,204,000
Chemicals		[1]
Lubricants and greases	29,000	15,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		[1]
Other uses	3,186,000	18,041,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		772,000
Other uses		[2]
Tung—		
Paint and varnish		4,593,000
Chemicals		[1]
Lubricants and greases		
Linoleum and oilcloth		128,000
Other uses		[1]
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining		16,883,000
Fat-splitting		191,000
Hydrogenation		1,610,000
Sulphonation		[1]125,000
Winterizing for salad oil		11,743,000
Shortening		[2]
Oleomargarine		435,000
Other edible uses		1,174,000
Soap		2,377,000
Paint and varnish		979,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		833,000
Chemicals		[1]1,170,000
Lubricants and greases		[1]483,000
Other uses		[1]15,636,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Soap	[2]
Lubricants and greases	1,763,000
Other uses	[3]805,000
Grease, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	4,562,000
Winterizing	
Sulphonation	[2]
Hydrogenation	708,000
Pressing	6,833,000
Soap	33,627,000
Lubricants and greases	1,223,000
Other uses	[3]1,129,000
Lard— Rendered	Refined
Shortening 9,817,000	6,217,000
Oleomargarine 494,000	
Hydrogenation 2,885,000	[2]
Other edible uses 328,000	197,000
Soap [2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases [2]	[2]
Other uses [3,4]682,000	[2]
Stearin, animal— Edible	Inedible
Shortening 640,000	
Oleomargarine	800,000
Other edible uses 110,000	
Soap	159,000
Other uses [2]	149,000
Stearin, vegetable—	
Shortening	2,883,000
Oleomargarine	800,000
Hydrogenation	1,826,000
Other edible uses	[2]
Other uses	
Tallow, inedible— Crude	Refined
Refining [2]	[2]
Hydrogenation [2]	[2]
Pressing 2,099,000	
Shortening 624,000	731,000
Other edible 147,000	[2]
Soap [2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases [2]	
Other uses [3]27,000	40,000
Tallow, crude— Crude	Refined
Refining 22,226,000	
Fat-splitting 13,500,000	[2]
Hydrogenation 316,000	[2]
Sulphonation 342,000	93,000
Soap 50,015,000	16,902,000
Lubricants and greases 2,324,000	42,000
Other uses 6,630,000	124,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	6,374,000
Soap	1,776,000
Lubricants and greases	659,000
Other uses	[3]6,274,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	1,973,000
Other uses	[2]
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	[2]
Sulphonation	
Soap	370,000
Paint and varnish	60,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	
Lubricants and greases	43,000
Other uses	246,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	38,000
Paint and varnish	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Other uses	[3]85,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	[2]
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1]
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	191,000
Soap	1,475,000
Paint and varnish	90,000
Chemicals	532,000
Lubricants and greases	337,000
Other uses	[3]1,827,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	90,000
Soap	247,000
Paint and varnish	65,000
Lubricants and greases	375,000
Chemicals	724,000
Other uses	[3]3,229,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	2,936,000
Paint and varnish	1,951,000
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Chemicals	2,557,000
Other uses	6,402,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	7,319,000
Soap	4,806,000
Paint and varnish	76,000
Other uses	[3]1,189,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	2,895,000
Fat-splitting	1,745,000
Hydrogenation	4,360,000
Sulphonation	602,000
Pressing	2,132,000
Shortening	123,000
Oleomargarine	606,000
Soap	1,176,000
Paint and varnish	268,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	610,000
Chemicals	3,553,000
Lubricants and greases	822,000
Other uses	9,326,000

[1] Included in "vegetable oil, not specified, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Included in materials (other than vegetable oils) not shown separately, including small quantities for which data are not reliable.
[4] Includes a small quantity denatured or shipped in inedible tanks, which cannot be shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Fertilizer Application Meeting September 10

The National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application will hold its twenty-seventh annual meeting jointly with the American Society for Horticultural Science September 10 at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

The morning program will feature a report by A. L. Kenworthy and his committee on "New Concepts and Recent Practices in the Use and Application of Fertilizer to Deciduous and Small Fruits," a panel on "Future of Leaf Analysis as a Diagnostic Tool for Determination of Fertilizer Requirement of Fruit Crops," and a paper on "Recent Fertilizer Developments Particularly for Horticultural Crops" by G. A. Cummings of the Department of Agriculture.

At the afternoon session, G. E. Muhr, Green Giant Company, LeSueur, Minn., will discuss "The Importance of Some Easily Measurable Factors of Soil Fertility and Land Management in the Production of Sweet Corn." At this session there will also be a committee report in panel style on "New Concepts and Recent Practices in the Use and Application of Fertilizer to Vegetable Crops."

Proprietary Association Names Committee Heads

The Proprietary Association has appointed the following committee chairmen to serve for the coming year:—

Presidents, Lupton Patten, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn; finance, James Hill, jr., Sterling Drug, Inc., New York; requirements, Walter R. Beardsley, Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.; ethanol, Warren Roberts, The S. S. S. Company, Atlanta, Ga.; membership, Thomas B. Singleton, The Murine Company, Chicago, Ill.; national relations, Hermon A. High, Vick Chemical Company, New York; transportation, George O. Griffith, American Home Products Corporation, New York; public relations, Stanley I. Clark, The Centaur-Caldwell division of Sterling Drug, and advisory committee on advertising, Ben Duffy, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York.

Stewart B. Mein, of Barker, Moore & Mein Company, Philadelphia, will serve as chairman of the veterinary section. Dr. I. W. Grote, of Chattanooga Medicine, will head the scientific section. William E. Koerting, of Miles Laboratories, will serve as chairman of the foreign trade section.

Dr. Grote will serve as the proprietary Association's delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association. James F. Hoge, of Rogers, Hoge & Hills, New York, will be the delegate to the National Drug Trade Conference, and Charles S. Beardsley, of Miles Laboratories, will serve as delegate to the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

MCA Appoints Executive Committee for 1951-52

An executive committee has been appointed by the board of directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association to serve for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1952.

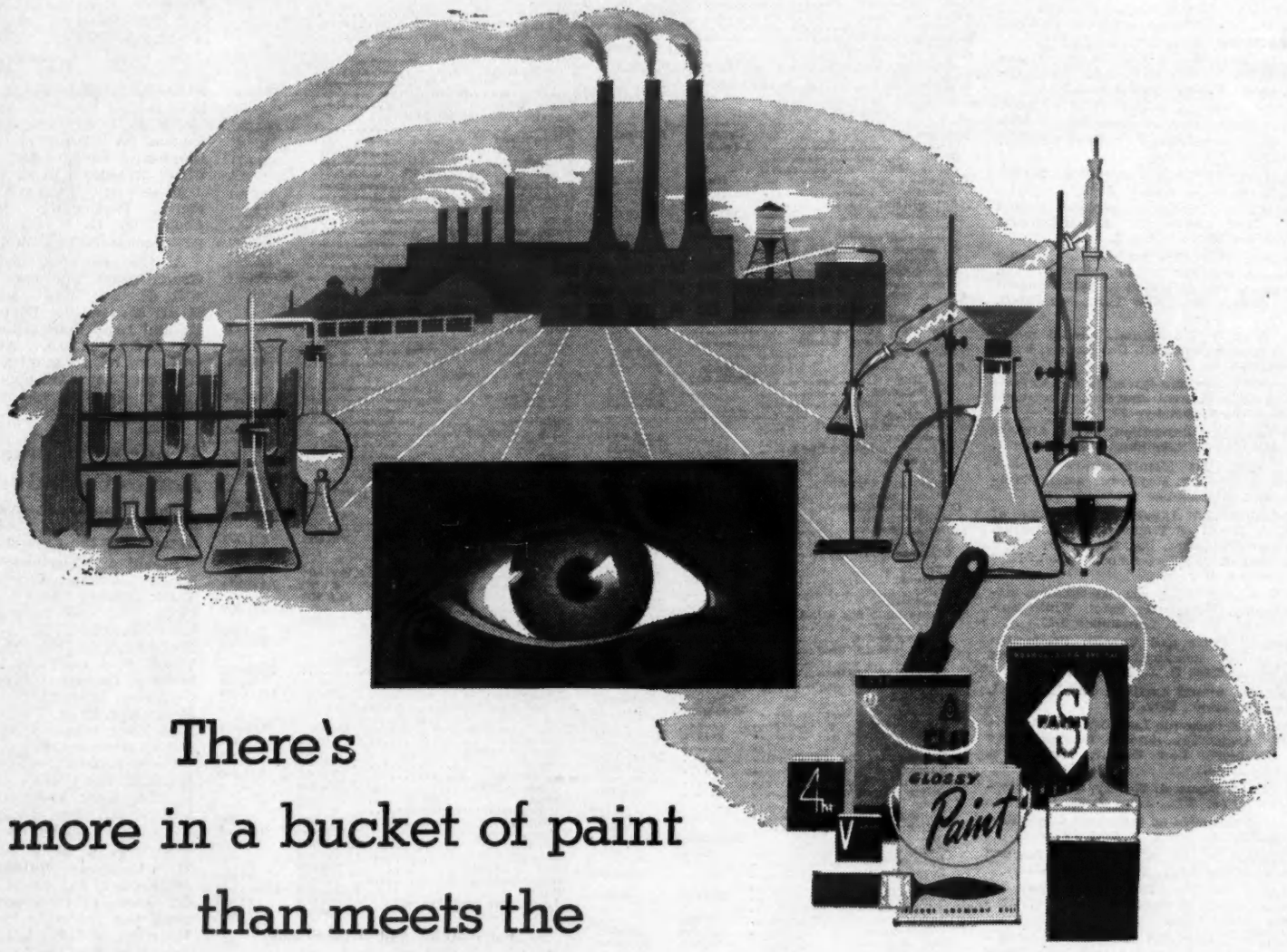
Members of this committee are Charles S. Munson, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.; George W. Merck, Merck & Co.; William H. Ward, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; H. O. C. Ingraham, General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; J. W. McLaughlin, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; H. W. Fisher, Enjay Company, and F. N. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Conclave October 26-27

The annual meeting and dinner of the Parenteral Drug Association will be held October 26 and 27, at The New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd street, New York. An extensive program of speakers is planned for the afternoon and evening program, an original motion picture subject will be shown, and panel discussions on technological advances and problems will be conducted. The meeting and dinner will be open to all members of the parenteral drug industry. Early registration is being sought by the association now since facilities are relatively limited.

SOCMA Luncheon Sept. 12

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its first fall luncheon meeting September 12 at the Commodore hotel, New York. SOCMA's annual meeting has been scheduled for December 11, also at the Commodore.



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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 —
Acetanilide tech, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 —
smaller lots lb. .56 —
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. allid. E lb. .13 - .13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 19.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Acid, cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 - 11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. allid lb. 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls., frt. allid lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26¼- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .1925- .2050
double dist., dms lb. .2075- .2200
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .1450- .1575
double dist., dms lb. .1475- .1625
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.38
l.c.l., non-ret dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.50 - 1.53
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib dms works lb .28 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 - 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylharbituric (see Barbital)
Digiycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls. frt. allid lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt. allid lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.93 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF 3% 5 lb bots lb. .27 - —
Hydrofluoric, annyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
(also here w Va. 100% basis lb .085 —
Hypophosphorous, purit., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.33
USP, cbys lb 78 —
J, bbls works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt allid lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls, frt allid lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3649
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¼- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .23¼
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - 11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 17.35
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¼
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .1850- .1900
water white, dms lb. .2150- .2200
Maleic, anhydrtue (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 76½ .80
Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 95-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 2.90
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 - 31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 - 38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulphone (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J)
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7 sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. allid lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms, frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
double distilled (white) dms lb. .18¾- .20
tanks .17¼- —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms 100 lots, works lb 82 —
smaller lots, works lb 84 —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¼- —
Palm oil, white dist. dms lb 21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylnhenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Perchloric, 60% cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72% cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tankcars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases				
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .06 - .06¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .09¼
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots dms lb. .61 - .67
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works. lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .92¼ - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .16 - .17¼
single dist., dms lb. .15½ - .16¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .15¾ - .17
single-pressed, bgs lb. .15¼ - .16½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .18 - .19¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .13¾ - .15
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs. lb. .53 - .56
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Tobias, bbls. frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Acid, trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.98 - 2.00
powd., bbls lb. 2.02 - 2.04
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - —
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more lb. .75 - .95
smaller lots lb. 1.00 - —
extra, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½ - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
l.c.l., same basis gal. .98 - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .61½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 18.11 -18.15½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.15 -18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 17.99 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 19.08 -19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 19.12 -19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.96 -18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .3) - —
tanks, works lb. .2[illegible] - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, metnyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l., works. frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —

If we could label every ounce...

It Would Tell Only Part of the Story!

You can be sure that every ounce would be exactly like the last ounce, or gallon, or tank car, in purity and uniformity. Of equal importance to both large and small users of Butyl Alcohol is PUBLICKER AVAILABILITY. Our greatly enlarged facilities for Butyl Alcohol production now assure PROMPT SHIPMENT in any quantity.

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- ACETIC ACID
- ACETALDEHYDE
- BUTYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ALCOHOL

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

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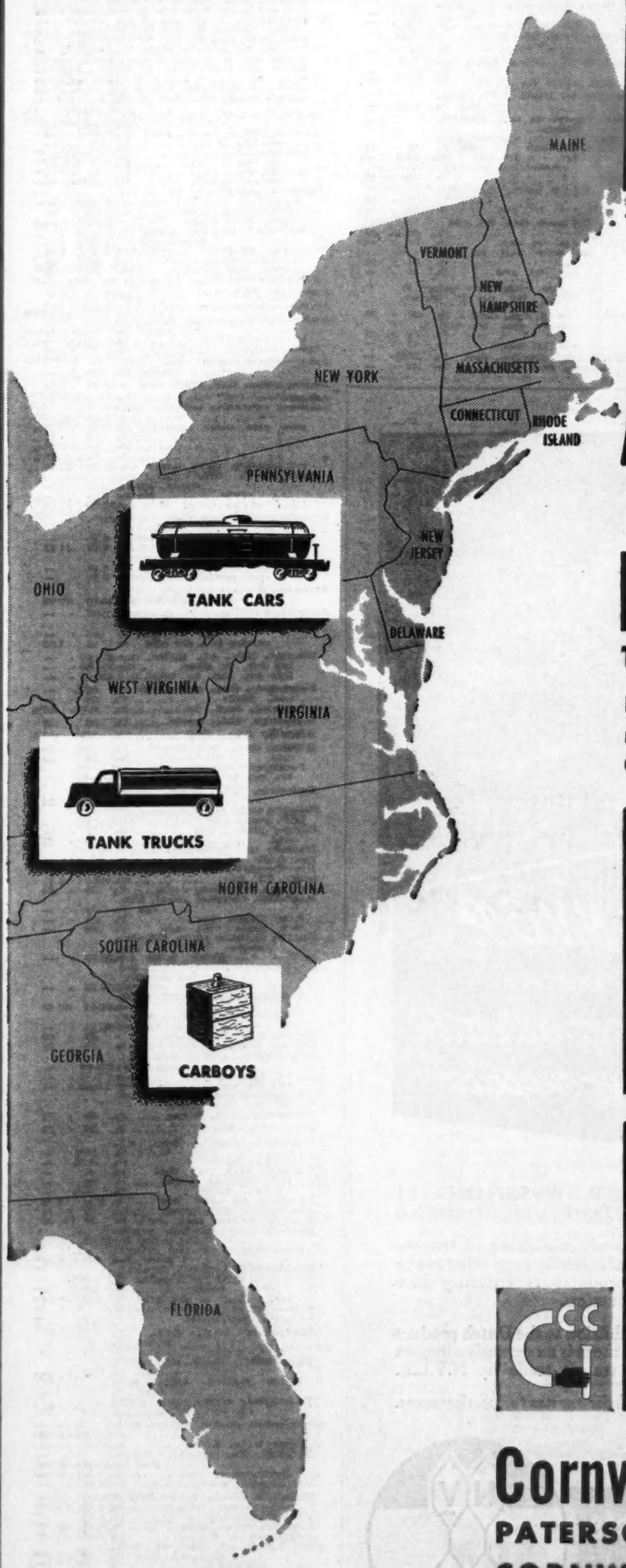

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20° Bé
DIAMOND GRADE

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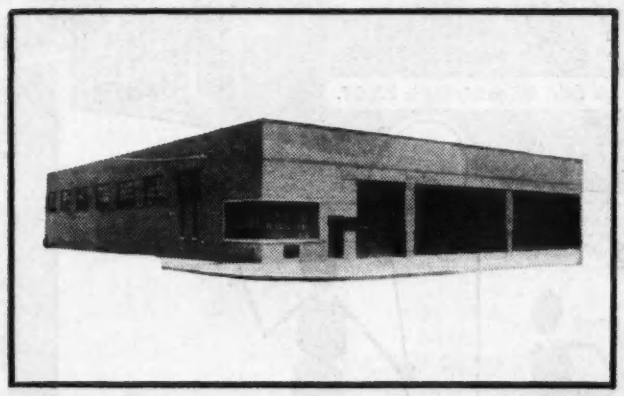
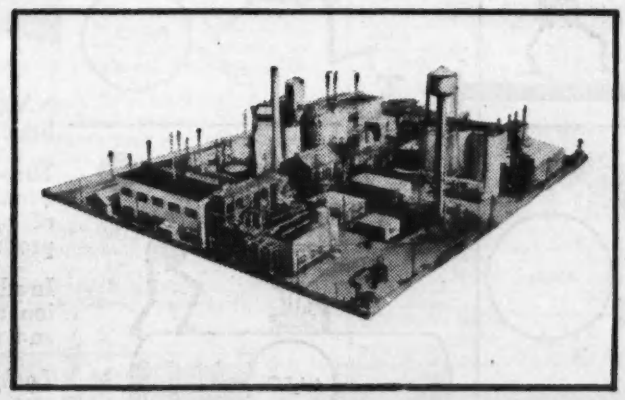
TO ALL POINTS ON THE EASTERN SEABOARD

For Muriatic Acid—plus your many other needs in high-quality basic chemicals—rely on Cornwell as your continuing source of supply.



PATERSON

Warehouse and Sales Offices in Paterson, New Jersey



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS

Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

Cornwell Chemicals, Inc.

PATERSON, N. J. LAMBERT 5-2494

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA. CORNWELLS 0700

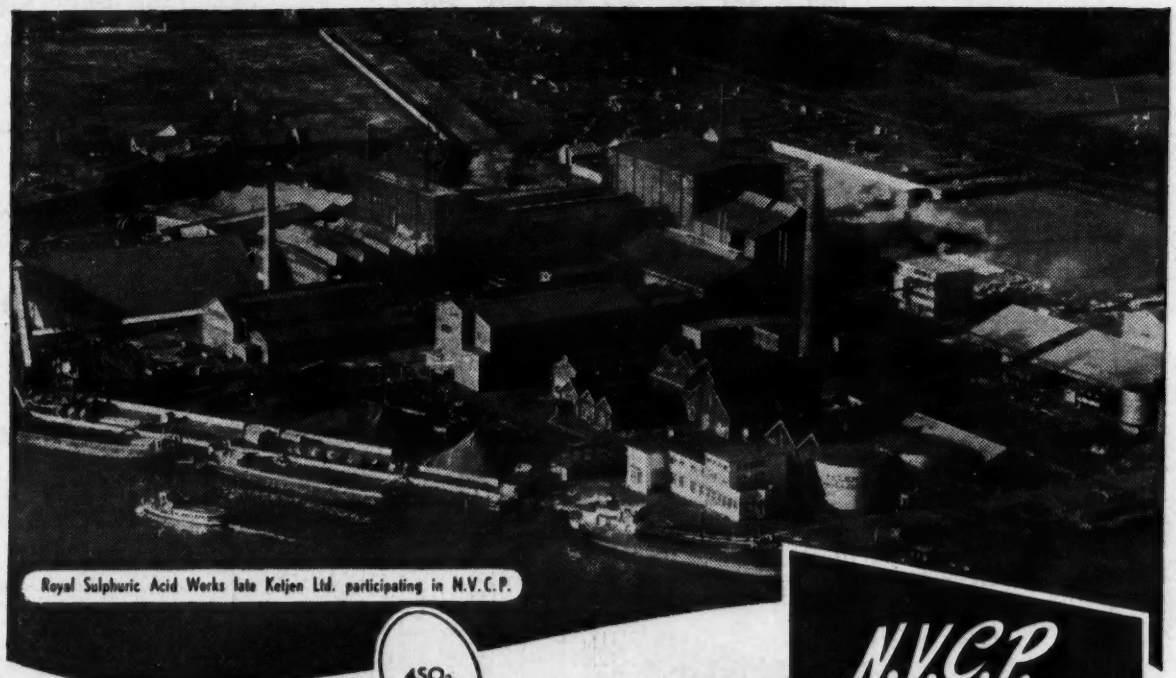
Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

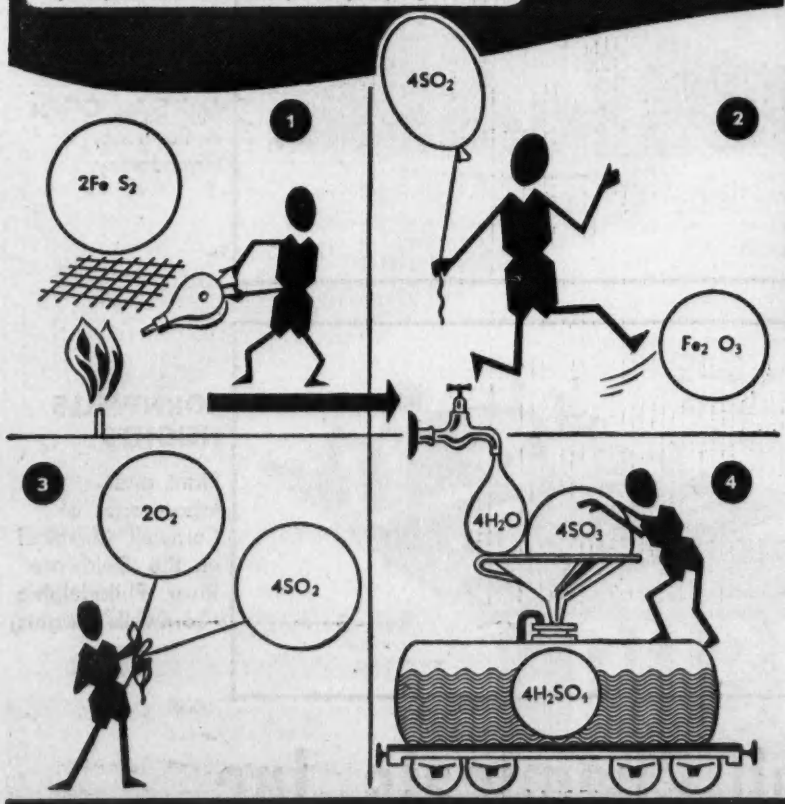
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin, (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 55.00 - —
solution 20% dms. 100 lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works ..... gal 37 75 - —
2% dms. works ..... gal 7 75 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .17½- —
tanks dlvd lb 15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works ... lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .35 - .50
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt allid. lb 45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% fib dms. works frt allid lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. allid lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39¼- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. t.c.l. divd fib 17 —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo 350.00 —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo 350.00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls .. lb. .24 - .40

Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l. works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .1030- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
t.c.l., works .... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works ... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech anhyd. bbls. c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l. works lb to —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..ton.60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs. divd .... lb .17 —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works .. lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works .. lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works .. lb. .83 - —
contract works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10 000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. allid lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified 8-240 mesh, dms. frt allid lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt allid lb. .12½ —
smaller lots frt allid lb .13 .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. allid. lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt allid lb 31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. allid. lb. .35 - .37
kgs. frt allid lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. allid. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt allid .... lb 50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1¢ of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ... lb. .36 - .38
unclassified, dms. frt. allid. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt allid lb .15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms ... lb. .59½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms ... lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can. and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allid. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
Sulphate com'l bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton.36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, ctns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots dms lb 6.00 6 15
Ammonia anhydrous tertilizer tanks, works .. ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 ... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..... lb. .19 - .19½
3 ..... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ..... lb 16 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 -80 00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000 lbs. frt allid lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt allid lb. 81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .. ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., t.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works .... lb. .50 - .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs. lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs ..... lb. .90 - —
tech grade, bbls, kgs lb. .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point .. ton.69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.76.95 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton.61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. .. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran. dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran. bbls., c.l. works .. ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .... ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, bbls., dms .... lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs ..... lb. 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms works lb .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens .. ton.40.00 -45.00
converters' Gulf and Atlantic ports .. ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. allid. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. allid... lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots .. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots .... lb.34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms ..... lb. 6.25 —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .31¾
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).





N.V.C.P. means centralization of supplies

N.V.C.P. is the Sales Office of 7 basic Dutch chemical industries.

Through combining of sources a continuously expanding range of products is entering into production.

In addition to the Dutch production there is an extensive import and transit trade by N.V.C.P.

Look for our next advertisements.

Netherlands Sales Office for Chemical Products
(Nederlandsch Verkoopkantoor voor Chemische Producten N.V.)

63 MAURITSKADE • AMSTERDAM-HOLLAND • CABLE ADDRESS: CHEMICALS

N V C P

Amyl butyrate dms.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld .....lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs.....lb. .37 - .37½
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15½ - .16
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .16½ - .17
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .14½ - .15
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works .lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works .....lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines.....lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45½ - —
c.l., works, Idaho.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd. lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works.....lb. .50 - .52
solution, chys.....lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
root, bls .....lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.....lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, tons, prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms .....lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines.. ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 24.50 - —

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Cole, ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 10.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial .42 - —
10,000 units vial .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root, bark, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs .....lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms .....lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works. ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ....ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works .... lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald... lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd. bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.,.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots .....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls .....lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l. works ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines..ton. 20.00 - —
95-75% nga, mines ton 20.00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex whse, N. Y .....ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines .....ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).

Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works....lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit.....lb. .0210 - .0235
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 - —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms .....lb. 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works,
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district .....gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district....gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo .....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N. Y .....gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .35 - —

Benzophenone, dms .....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, chys., frt. equald. lb. .18 .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ .23½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ .24½
Peroxide, pure, 6-lb. ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate USP, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.35 1.80
Salicylate, bots .....lb. 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns .....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms, works lb 90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms, works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l. works.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms. .....lb 5.00 —

Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.23 —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works...lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls ..... lb 45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. .....gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots ..... lb 2.23 - —
Nitrate cryst, dms ..... lb 2.17 —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms... lb 5.22 —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms ..... lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb 2.63 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 —
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb .15 —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb .19 .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c. per lb higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works .lb. .07 - —
bgs, c.l., works lb 0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .1225 —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs, ctns, l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —

If you're aiming high—whether in soaps and detergents or in protective coatings—you are undoubtedly aware of the coconut as a stepping stone to quality. When it comes to plasticizing alkyds, coconut fatty acids provide a raw material second to none. And the *cream* of coconut products are the fatty acids produced by ADM.

To the alkyd maker, ADM coconut fatty acids offer unsurpassed color and a remarkably low iodine number . . . factors of utmost importance in non-drying alkyds used with nitro-cellulose, urea, melamine, and other resins.

To the soap maker, these and other qualities of ADM fatty acids insure wonderfully light color, excellent detergency, and high anhydrous soap content (which means lower freight costs for the shipper of liquid soaps). ADM's fatty acids are not fractionated, but straight run acids containing caproic, caprylic, and capric acid components.

For better alkyds, better soaps, and better cosmetics, buy ADM coconut fatty acids in tank wagons, mixed carloads, mixed or straight tank cars.

COCONUT FATTY ACIDS

ACID NUMBER	260-280
SAPONIFICATION NUMBER	265-280
IODINE NO.	10 Maximum
COLOR (GARDNER) (extremely light color)	2 Maximum
TITER °C	24-27

Take the ADM Scientific Shortcut with

ADM fatty ACIDS

You can always follow the market with the broad line of
ADM VEGETABLE FATTY ACIDS

FATTY ACID TYPE AND GRADE	PROTECTIVE COATINGS	SYNTHETIC RESINS	INKS	PUTTY AND CAULKING COMPOUNDS	METALLIC SOAPS	LIQUID SOAPS	WAXES AND POLISHES	INSECTICIDES AND DISINFECTANTS	LUBRICATING GREASES	COSMETICS	PHARMACEUTICAL
COCONUT Double-Distilled		X				X		X		X	
LINSEED											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-500	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-600	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Essential Unsaturated Free Fatty Acids											X
SOYA											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-4	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RO-11S	X	X	X		X			X			
MIXED VEGETABLE RO-8	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
CORN-SOYA Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
CORN Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
COTTONSEED Double-Distilled		X			X		X	X	X		
CHINAWOOD	X	X	X								

MAIL THIS COUPON 6

ARCHER • DANIELS • MIDLAND COMPANY

600 Roanoke Building • Minneapolis, Minnesota

● Please send information on ADM's coconut fatty acids.

*Name*_____

*Company*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *Zone*___ *State*_____

Black, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l. works. ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .70 - .72
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., & W. Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Ocean, Russian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Atlanta, Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Penn. Tex (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. 40 - 45
Borax, tech. anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 93½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. 15 - 21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .23
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs. same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .80 - —
Oleate, refd., dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

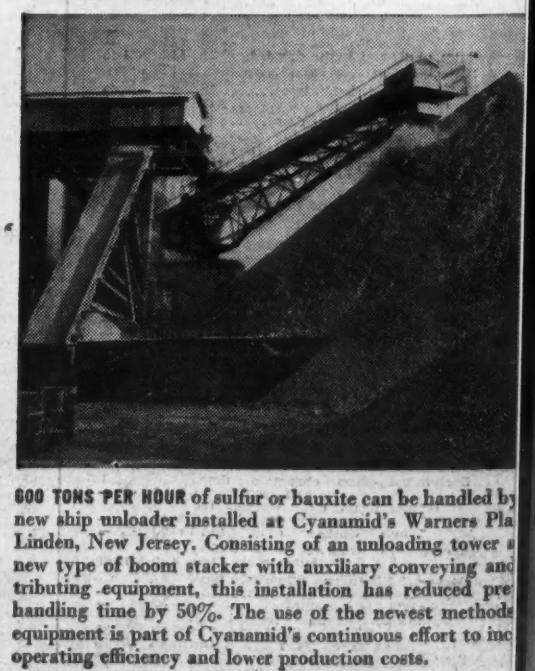
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.23
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom
stripped, bls lb. .35 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
(in edible oil dms. 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l. whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13

Life ...on the

WET PAPER IS STRONG PA
if it is treated with Cy
mid's PAREZ® Res
These resins not only
prove the wet strengt
paper, but increase its
strength as well. Thus,
uses for paper are br
ened, its dependability
creased in such applicat
as grocery bags, frozen
containers, napkins, wi
cloths, map and blue
papers...to mention a
Perhaps PAREZ Resins
improve the quality of
paper products.

CRABGRASS-FREE LAWNS are the aim of every true lawn lover. Today, thanks to Potassium Cyanate, a recent Cyanamid development, a simple method of killing crabgrass is available to everyone. The effectiveness of Potassium Cyanate has been proved in extensive tests by Agricultural Experiment Stations and Turf Specialists. It is not dangerous to children or pets and is easily sprayed on for overall or spot coverage. Write for complete information.



600 TONS PER HOUR of sulfur or bauxite can be handled by new ship unloader installed at Cyanamid's Warners Pla Linden, New Jersey. Consisting of an unloading tower a new type of boom stacker with auxiliary conveying and tributing equipment, this installation has reduced pre handling time by 50%. The use of the newest methods equipment is part of Cyanamid's continuous effort to inc operating efficiency and lower production costs.

Calcium bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.52.00 -62.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms....lb. .65 - .72
USP bbls dms lb .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies...cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works.lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works....lb. .10 - .12
lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted..gram. .07½- —

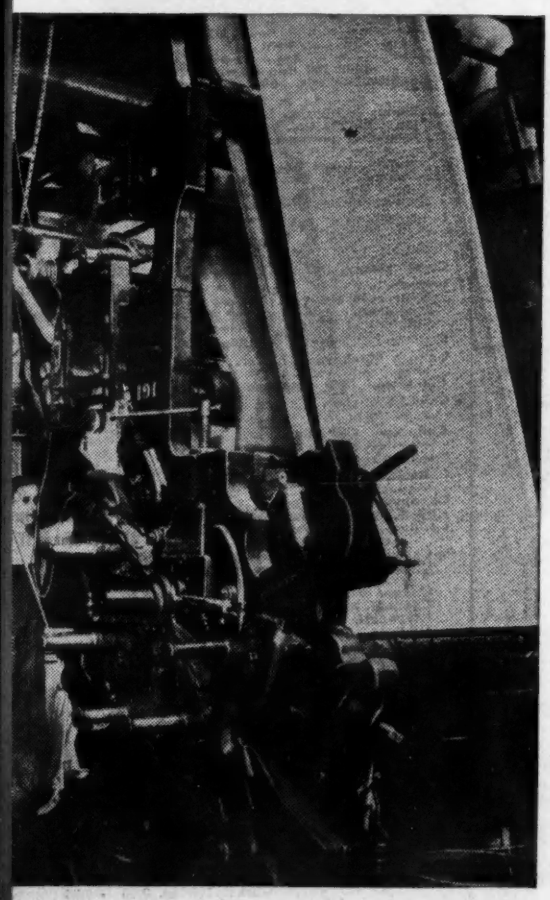
Calcium phenolsulphonate, dms..lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms.....lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs....lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .55½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .56 - .66

Camphor, synth., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots.....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .93 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark bls.....lb .25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs.....lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Bone

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works..lb. .10½- .11⅛
NF, chys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.23
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs...lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit decorticated)
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk 100 lbs or more, dlvd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.60 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz can 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .36 - .37
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis lb .24¼ —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls...lb. .14½- .15
longstick.....lb. .21 .21½
shortstick, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .15 - .15½
broken, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .21 - .21½
broken, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
unscraped, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .26½
medium, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
thin, bls.....lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, pods lb 30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l. works unit-ton 5.50 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb 2.00 —
resublimed, dms. works lb 4.00 —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Indian, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns. works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs., or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns. 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs. works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake, ctns. works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works.lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works. lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .53 - .83
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - .32
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .50
Bone, ass (Black, bone).

Chemical Newsfront

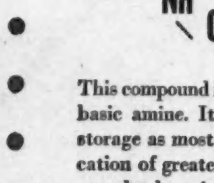


LORED COTTON FABRICS are supplied in numerous, appealing signs by high speed machines like the one shown. The colors ed must meet high standards—superior aniline blacks, for ample, made from Cyanamid's AERO* Brand Yellow Prussite of Soda and Yellow Prussiate of Potash. These blacks, in mbination with vat dyes, rapid fasts and steam colors, ssess good printing properties for both cotton and rayon, oducing dense tones with a minimum tendering of the fabric.

*Trade-mark

NEW PRODUCT NEWS

3, 3'-Iminobispropylamine



This compound is a colorless, high boiling, strongly basic amine. It does not discolor as rapidly on storage as most compounds of this type, an indication of greater resistance to air oxidation. It is completely miscible in water, alcohols, hydrocarbons, and most other common organic solvents. Possible uses: synthesis of ion-exchange resins and as an intermediate in pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs.

American Cyanamid Company OPD 7-51
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Please send literature or further data on the items checked:

☐ PAREZ Resins
☐ Potassium Cyanate
☐ 3,3'-Iminobispropylamine

Name.....Position.....
Company.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Charcoal, Hardwood—Cottonseed Meal

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ton 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 40 00 -50 00
lump bgs. c.l. works South ton 40 00 - —
l.c.l works South ton 40 00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton 30 00 - —
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks works lb. .04 - —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay dom. dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%. 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l. works ton 9 50 10 00
99 75%. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½ %. 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 13 00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton 16.00 - —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 19 00 -40.00
powd. bgs. c.l., ex dock net ton 35 00 -45 00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45 00 -60.00

Chloral tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T. NF bbls. works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —

Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works, lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb. 17.50 -18.50
40%, tins, pails, works lb. 36.00 -37.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb. 40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb. 66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb. 11.50 -13.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb. 50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½ % bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
cbys lb. .10¼ - —
8½ %, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs lb. .30 - .35

one of many uses for CHLORINE

Chlorine is an essential component of many insecticides and weed killers. But it is also in heavy demand for other important uses. To its direct applications as a bleach and as a sanitizing agent are added its constantly expanding use in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals — anti-freeze — chlorinated hydrocarbons for solvents and refrigerants — synthetic glycerine — chlorinated styrene and polyvinyl chlorides for plastics and rubber.

Matching chlorine production with demand is particularly difficult in times like these. Mathieson is increasing its production facilities to provide this basic chemical and many of its derivatives on a broad scale. Consult Mathieson — possibly a program to meet your future needs can be arranged. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

Mathieson CHEMICALS

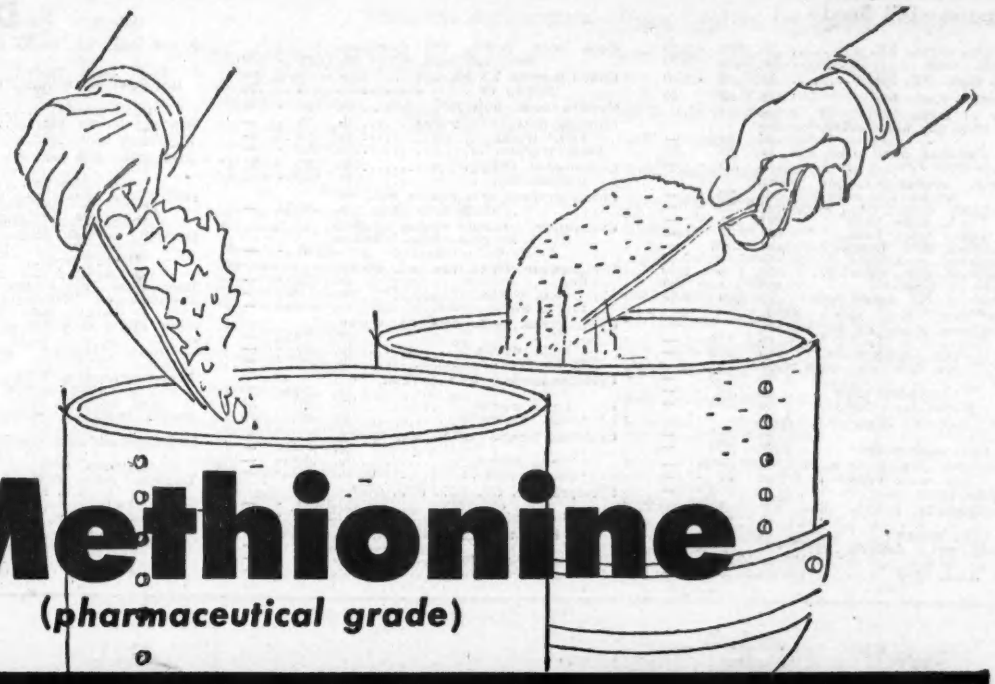
SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27½ - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .28 - .28½
Citral, bots, cns. lb. 8.10 - 9.30
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Civet, artificial, bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots. oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .48 - .48½
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .48 - .48½
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .80 - .85
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½ - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms. lb. .51¾ - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26¼ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls. lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine USP cns. 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver Teneriffe bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .62½ - —
Codeine, NF cns. 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs. oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate USP cns. 100 ozs. oz. 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls. lb. .18 - .22
Blue root, bls lb. 17 - 18
Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz. 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, dms., works lb. .22¾ - —
Citrate USP 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate cns. dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ - .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works, lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib dms lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½ - .39¼
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 10.15 -10.35
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .16 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.85 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .2585 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .2695 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms. lb. .16 - .25
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 162.50 - —
Pacific ports ton 157.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot lb. .17 - .18
futures lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min., 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. 15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd. dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd. unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 73.00 -78.00

NOW!



DL-Methionine

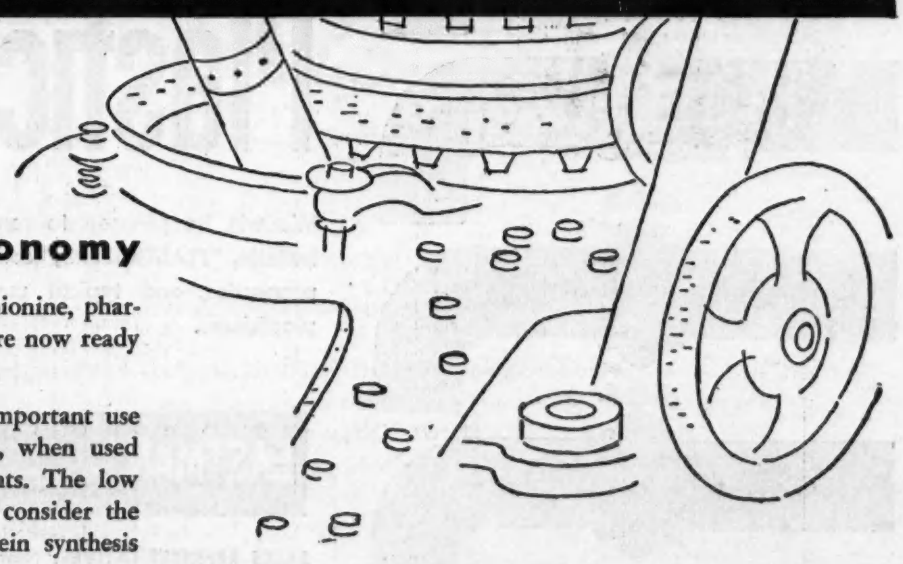
(pharmaceutical grade)

available as

FLAKE or POWDER

for use in

capsulating and tableting



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are yours when you buy Dow's high purity DL-Methionine, pharmaceutical grade. Both flake and powder material are now ready for your process use in capsule and tablet machines.

DL-Methionine—an indispensable amino acid—has important use as a dietary supplement in certain liver disorders, when used alone or in conjunction with other lipotropic agents. The low cost of this amino acid now makes it possible to consider the specific effect of DL-Methionine as an aid to protein synthesis by the body.

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Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto 1, Canada

DOW

CHEMICALS

INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Coumarin—Dill Seed

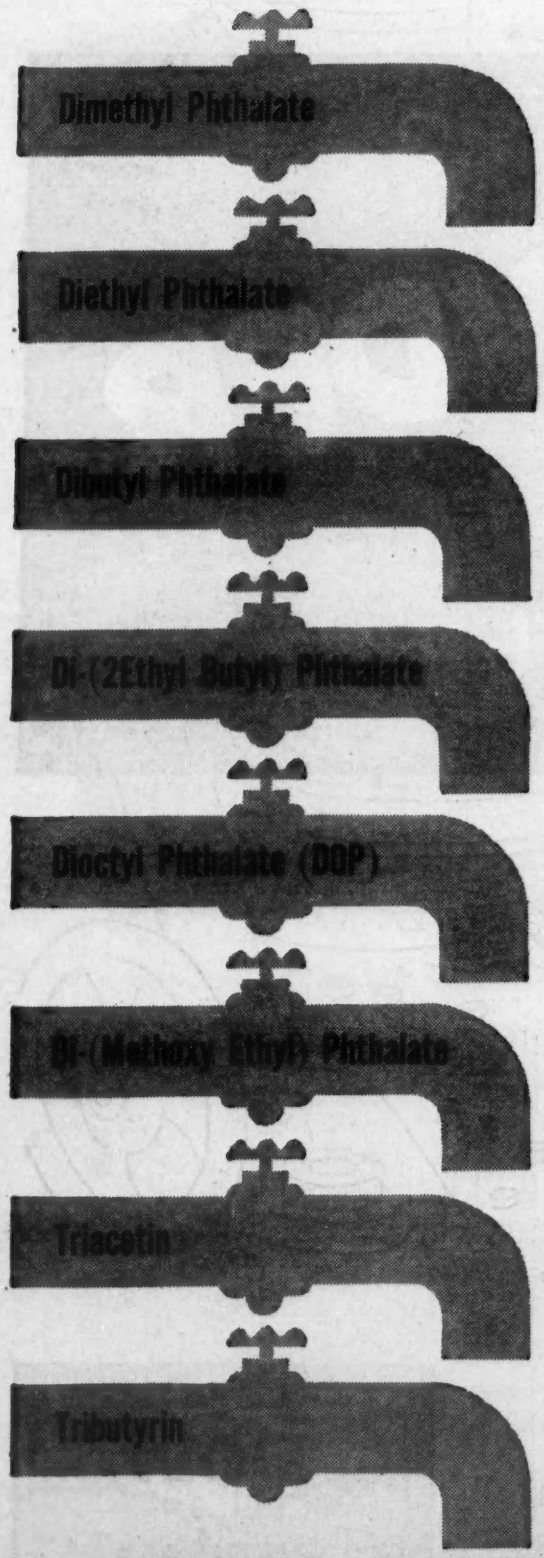
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans.....lb 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 50%, tanks, works.gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF bots. cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis...lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .14 - —
tank, works.....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Iranian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb- .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton..65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .38¼- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech. fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P paper bgs. works. ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb .20 - .21
over 2% ffa., bbls lb .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms..lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.....100 lbs. 8.47 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.62 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 8.22 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.37 - —
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.47 - —
white paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.21 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .0360- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech. bots. works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton 60.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl....ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .41¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31¾- .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¾- .35¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .32½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, 100 kilo lots, bots..kilo.145.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots.....kilo.155.00 -210.00
1 kilo lots.....kilo.165.00 -230.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram.10.00 -12.50
powd., bots.....oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.00 -10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .37 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .36 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .36½- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¼- .43
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss....lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13¼

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.



Eastman Plasticizers

We will be pleased to send you copies of our bulletin, "PLASTICIZERS," containing specifications, properties, and typical uses of all EASTMAN plasticizers.

EASTMAN CHEMICALS

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York — 10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland — Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago — 360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston — 412 Main St.

West Coast: Wilson Meyer Company, San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY (Division of Eastman Kodak Company) KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Dimethyl anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28¾- .31¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works ..... lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% .. lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ .38½
tanks works basis 100% lb .32 —
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin dms., frt. equald. lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms ..... lb. .20 - —
purified, dms ..... lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks frt alld E ..... lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol obis ..... lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms ..... lb. .10 - —
refd., dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½- .42
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .42½- .43
tanks frt alld ..... lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works . ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works . gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse ..... gal. .68 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, South .. gal. .46 - —
dlvd N Y .. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, obis., c.l., works .. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns ..... lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works .... lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works ..... lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 —
Methylether, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same oasis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .32 —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. works lb .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock . ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .14¼- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls. ..... lb. .26 .28
imp., NF, cut, bls ..... lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls ..... lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs ..... lb. 45 47
mass, cs ..... lb 90 1.00
reeds, cs ..... lb. 1.60 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns .... lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..... lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns. ... lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..... lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3 cns. ..... lb 35.25 -35.90

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. .. lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns ..... lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns. ..... lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns. ..... lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. ..... lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns. ..... lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. .... lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. ..... lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns. ..... lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns. ..... lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns. ..... lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. ..... lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. ..... lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. ..... lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns. ..... lb. 14.60 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. ..... lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. ..... lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. ..... lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. ..... lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. ..... lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. ..... lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. ..... lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. ..... lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. ..... lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. ..... lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. ..... lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 23, cns. ..... lb 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns ..... lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. ..... lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. ..... lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. ..... lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. ..... lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
20 Orange AD ..... lb .64 - —

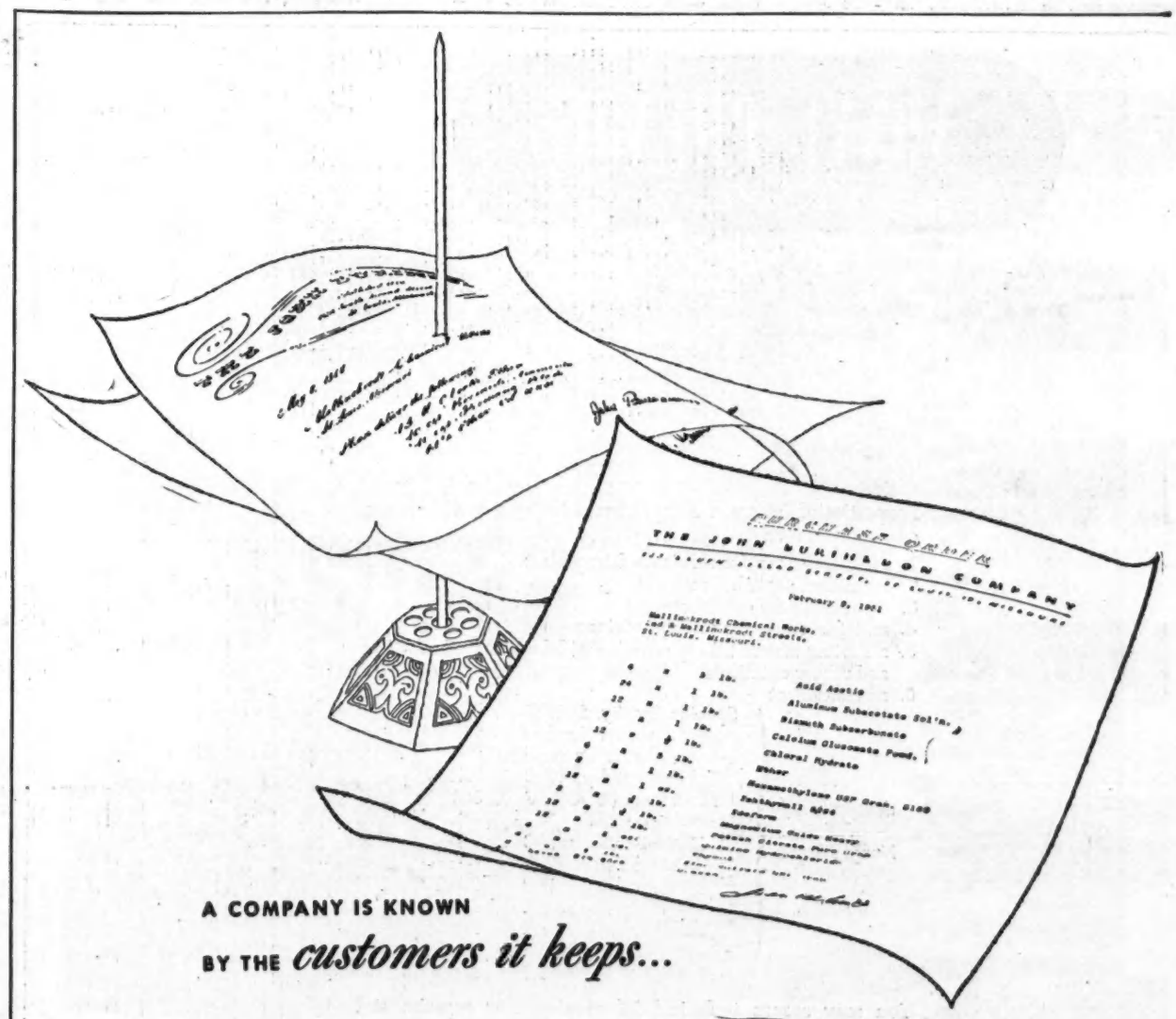
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
27 Fast light orange 2G ..... lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G ..... lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc. ..... lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R ..... lb. .74 - —
151 Orange V ..... lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR ..... lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc ..... lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc ..... lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B ..... lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T ..... lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR ..... lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B ..... lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown ..... lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc ... lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc ..... lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
290 Black F, conc ..... lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 1.64 - —
333 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
368 Brilliant yellow, conc .... lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B ..... lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD ..... lb. .63 - —
406 Blue, 2B, extra conc ..... lb 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC ..... lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M ..... lb 90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150% lb. .97 - —

Dimethyl Anthranilate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc ..... lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc ..... lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E ..... lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder ... lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue SR conc. 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra ..... lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, grains lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste ..... lb. 4.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 3.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V ..... lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW ..... lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B ..... lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers works.
Black blue No. 550 ..... lb .81 —
Jet, No 551 ..... lb .89 —
Brown, R, conc ..... lb 1.72 —
Orange R brilliant ..... lb 90 —
Red 4 B, conc ..... lb 1.37 —
Yellow G ..... lb 1.19 —
FN, conc. ..... lb. 1.22 - —



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BY THE *customers it keeps...*

Of all the ways to measure success in business, perhaps the most revealing is *how long you keep your customers.*

For 84 years Mallinckrodt has been uncompromising in its adherence to a policy of honorable dealing, dependable service and quality products; and as a result has earned the confidence of the pharmaceutical industry through the years. Our files are filled with the names of customers who, with their antecedents, have been with us for half a century or more. The age-yellowed cards in our active customer files underscore the importance of this basic business philosophy.

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• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde, USP

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Auramine, O. lb. 1.83 - —
- Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
- Jet lb. 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb. 1.55 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc lb 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc lb .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - .70
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.34
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls lb. .07½ - .08
- Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
- Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
- powd., bbls. bxs lb. .40 - .45
- select, bundles lb. .50 - .55
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.38.75 - —
- Ephedrine, synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .98 - 1.00
- nydrous, bots. 100 ozs oz. .92 —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 —
- Sulphate cryst, tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 —
- powd. tins 100 ozs oz. .73 —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
- tanks, works lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
- Epsom salt, tech bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.15 —
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
- USP cryst. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo.150.00 - —
- Ergot, NF, dms. tin-lined lb. No prices.
- Eserine bots oz.45 00 - 50 00
- Salicylate, USP, bots oz.32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots oz.34.50 - 35.50
- Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
- tanks, works lb. .32½- —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl, purif dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works lb. .15 - —
- Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
- Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¾- .21¾
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
- 95-98%, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
- l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
- l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
- NF dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
- l.c.l., frt alld lb. .15¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
- 95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
- l.c.l., frt alld lb. .16¼- —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
- Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - .59½
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- .60¼
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
- less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
- Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
- Bromide, tech., 98% dms lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, bots. gal. 6.10 - 6.60
- cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane)
- Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
- USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
- Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
- Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73
- Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodine, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
- cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
- Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼- —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
- Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)
- Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
- Silicate, 1st (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb. .55 - —
- Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine)
- Ethylanilin dms. frt alld lb. .50 - —
- Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
- tanks lb. .13 - —
- Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- tanks lb. .32 - —
- Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
- Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —

Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
- tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
- Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
- tanks, works lb. .46 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
- Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .21 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .18½- —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19¼- —
- l.c.l., works lb. 19¾- —
- tanks, works lb. 17½- —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .20 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .25 - —
- Monostearate, dms lb. .41 - —
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots. oz.11.85 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin.)
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
- smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.25
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15
- Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

- Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 - 22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton.11.75 - 12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton.18.00 - 20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech., bgs lb. .12 - .13½
- French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
- Indian, bgs lb. .22 - —
- Syrian, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
- Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
- Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06½- .07
- Syrian, bgs. lb. .06½- .07
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
- Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
- water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.50 - 35.00
- Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.55 - 3.25
- Fishberries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
- Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.120.00 - —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ton.115.00 - —
- Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.48.50 - 50.00
- ceramic grade, 85-96% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.47.00 - 48.00
- 85% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 - —
- metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 - —
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 - 40.00
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —
- 70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.41.00 - 43.00
- imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37.00 - —
- Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
- l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
- tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045

NONYL PHENOL

(Formerly Alkyl Phenol C-9)

Jefferson's new chemical { *intermediate* / *stabilizer* / *plasticizer*

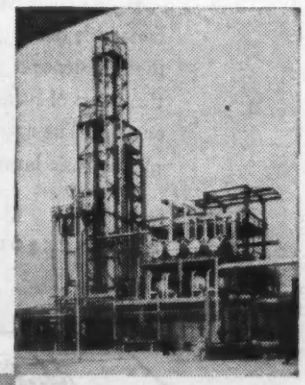
Properties of Jefferson Nonyl Phenol indicate a wide range of application as

1. an intermediate for non-ionic detergents
2. a stabilizer for ethyl cellulose
3. a plasticizer for cellulose esters
4. an intermediate for other plasticizers
5. a starting material for production of lubricating oil additives and rubber chemicals
6. an antioxidant

A typical description of Jefferson Nonyl Phenol is:

Specific Gravity, 20/4°C	0.949
Hydroxyl Number	255
Color, Pt-Co Scale	200
Refractive Index, 20°C	1.5140
Flash Point (TOC), °F	300
Distillation Range, °C (Modified ASTM)	
IBP	290.0
5 ml.	293.0
50 ml.	295.0
95 ml.	296.5
EP	298.0

You may secure technical information and experimental samples for research and product development by writing—on your company letterhead, please: Market Development Division, Department A.



A Jefferson ethylene unit (purification section), Port Neches, Texas.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, nulk Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton.30.00 40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 88 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .24 - .25
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .21 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.50
standard, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.40
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls lb. .33½ - .34
Cochin, unbleached, bgs. lb. .46 - .46½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs. lb. .59 - .60
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - .46
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - .42
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾ - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼ - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅝ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅜ - —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 23.50 - 24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 - 21.50
Gold oil pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 - 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, f.o.b. works lb. .03⅜ - —
house lb. .04⅛ - —
white, choice lb. .07⅜ - —
yellow lb. .05⅞ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. & of Miss., including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾ - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C. S. C., Penn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½ - .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachitee toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P.)
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins lb 1.90 —
Liquid, NF, bots. cbys lb 2.15 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd. cs lb 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .42 - .48
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ - .19½

Formaldehyde, Methanol-Free—Gum, Ester, Wood-Rosin Type

Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs lb No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½ - .13⅛
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. 40 - 41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .14⅛
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .14⅛
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. 10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb 14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb 23 - 26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb 23 - 25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½ - .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½ - .11
seeds, bgs lb 12½ - 13⅛
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid Atl States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .20½ —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .20½ - —

American industry has the productive capacity . . . the skilled manpower . . . machinery . . . engineering ability . . . experienced management. Give it raw materials, and the finished products will roll off the assembly line in greater amounts than ever before.

That's a service job that Celanese is doing for many industries—producing volume quantities of organic chemicals that are basic materials in the manufacture of plastics, textiles, adhesives, laminates, paints, and finishes. Employing the most advanced methods in production, Celanese is operating on a round-the-clock schedule to meet the ever-increasing demand for these organics.

The modern Celanese chemical plant near Bishop, Texas, located in the heart of the gas fields, draws on nearby sources of natural gas to produce these organic chemicals—assuring production continuity.

Celanese also serves industry through experimental laboratories and pilot plants . . . a nationwide distribution system . . . and technical data and assistance backed by a generation of experience in petroleum chemistry.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 606-G, 180 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 16.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE • FORMALDEHYDE • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOLS • METHANOL
NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

Gum, Euphorbium—Kava Kava Root

Ilum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. .20 - .23
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Ghatti, No 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¼
Locust bean powd., bgs.....lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.ton.16.00 - —
Gypsum stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities.....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .75 - .95
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs.....lb. .23 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works..lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
USP dms. 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld.....lb.17.00 - —
works.....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb 18.00 —
works.....lb 18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works.....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....lb.31.00 -32.50
dydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot. 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydroturamide, dms. fib. cans., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .26½
tanks.....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - —
tech., dms., frt. equald.....lb. .73 - .81
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 8.80
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 - .58

I

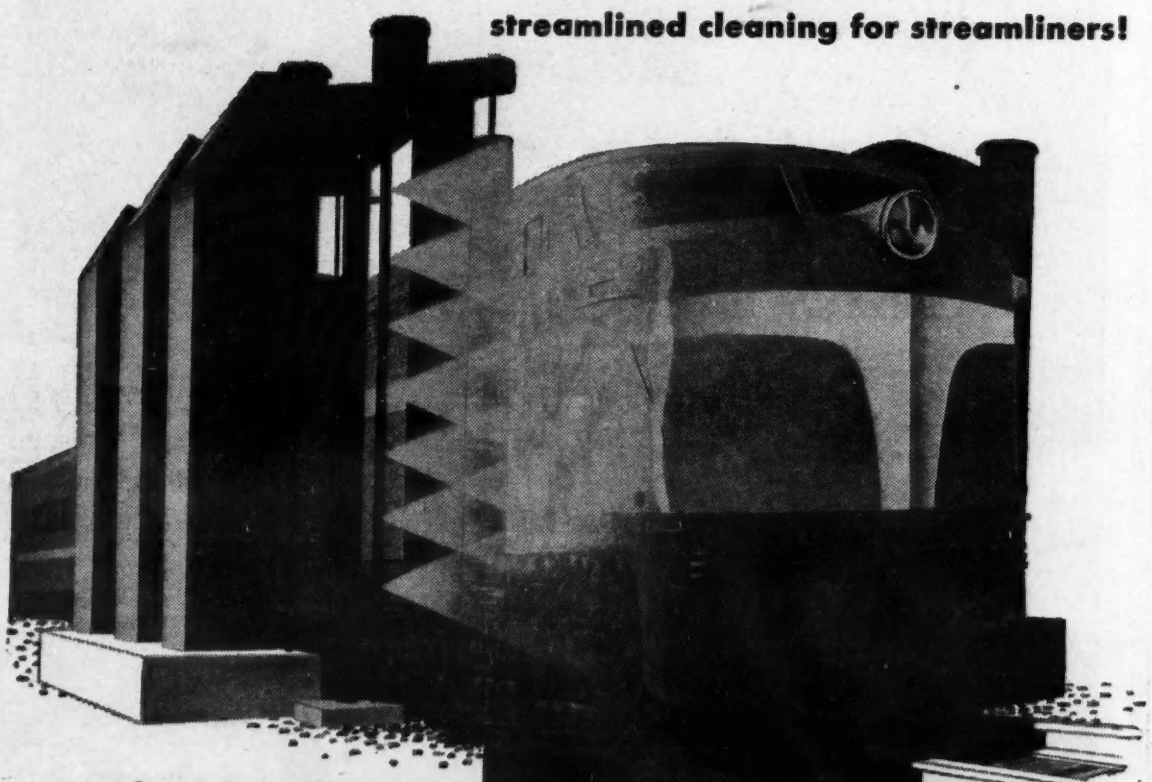
Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 - .28½
Indol CP, bots.....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars.....lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans.....lb. 5.60 -17.00
Beta, cans.....lb. 8.60 -11.50
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.75 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be 100% basis, tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd..lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3.80 - —
Iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs..lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms..lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 7 4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots.....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (Copperas) USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms..lb. .53 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms....lb. .53 - .58
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works..lb. .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls, bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .18
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .43 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30



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Toronto 2, Canada, 137-143 Wellington St. W. Elgin 8405

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w. tanks, gal. .09375 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w w. tanks gal. .0925 .09625
Penn., Western 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1660 Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Turkish, bls. lb. No prices.
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt, equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers medium bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select bls lb .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
1-lb bgs. c.l. lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodine, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680 - —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., divd. lb. .17¾ - —
24% Pb, dms., divd lb. .24¼ - —
37% Pb, dms., divd lb. .31¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½ - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld, lb. .19¾ - .20¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - .21¼
97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .21
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22
Resinate, precip., dms., divd lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .47¾ - —
Silicate, bgs., t.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805 - .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
ton lots lb. .53 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots lb. .44 - —
less ton lots lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white: basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½ - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .27
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.10.25 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.10.15 - —
Longview, Ark. ton.10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.25 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Annville, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.13.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton 9.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton.11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.16.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.12.50 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 95-97%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.60
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50

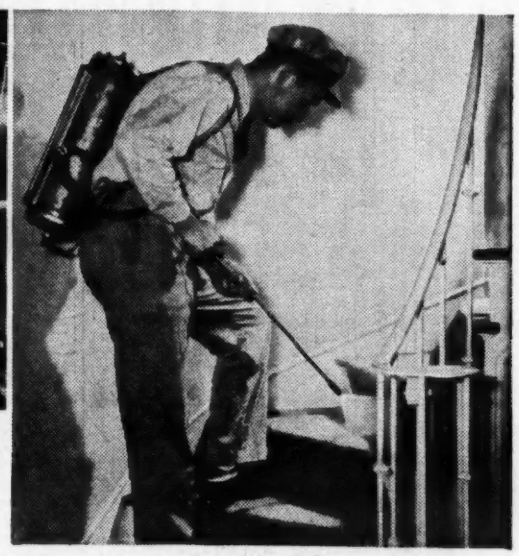
Kerosene—Magnesium Carbonate, Technical

Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 84% bulk, Midwest mills ton.51.50 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.50.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - .19½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
lb 1.05 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb.10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ½c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .53 - .55
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No 1, bls lb 1.85 Nom
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.19 - 1.21
West Indian, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.18
broken, cs. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Madder Dutch bgs lb 29 39
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works lb. .32 - .34
synth, rubber grade, cns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light cns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —

For control of roaches, ants, silver fish, red spiders and similar insects—ISOTOX insecticides are applied by compressed air-type of equipment which forces Lindane directly into warm breeding areas, cracks, crevices, corners and hiding places. This system is preferred by many operators.



(Right) For control of clothes moths, carpet beetles and similar insects. Treat infested areas or areas where larvae are found. Aerosol equipment such as HI-FOG is extensively used for direct application as a space spray in hotels, theaters, homes and similar structures.

Only

ISOTOX *INSECTICIDES containing* Lindane*

meet so many of your needs—so effectively

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR P.C.O.'S

1. High potency, rapid action—and 3-way kill of pests (contact, stomach poison and vapor action). Lindane's high potency is approximately 10 times that of DDT, which means that lower dosage can be used.

2. Kills a wide range of insects, including clothes moths, carpet beetles, fleas, bedbugs, silver fish, house spiders, gnats, termites, powder post beetles, crab lice, human lice, flies, ants, roaches, earwigs, mosquitoes, lice.

3. Pleasant to use and practically odorless. Operators like to work with these insecticides.

4. Conveniently formulated for pest control operations.

Available in wettable powder, emulsive liquid or dust formulations.

Specify ISOTOX insecticides or use ORTHO Lindane in your formulations. Write for free informative booklet containing full information on many uses of Lindane. Address a card or letter to:

For general purpose insect control in kennels, Lindane's residual qualities make it especially suitable for flea and tick control—also for control of flies, mosquitoes, ants and ticks in kennels and farm buildings. Dr. R. A. Fulton and associates, working at Beltsville, Maryland, in the U. S. D. A., found that minute traces of Lindane vapors resulted in effective control (JOURN. ECON. ENT., April, 1950).

For control of fleas, bedbugs, lice, clothes moths and similar pests. Lindane gives best results when applied directly to cracks, crevices, bedsteads, sofas, mattresses, boxes or other typical hidden places — under furniture, margins of carpet, closets, shelves, trunks.

*Approved name for the 99% + "Pure Gamma Isomer" of Benzene Hexachloride.

ORTHO SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL Corp. Offices throughout U.S.A.

Elizabeth 2, N.J.; Orlando, Fla.; Oklahoma City; St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Calif

World Leader in Scientific Pest Control

T. M.'S REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.: ORTHO, ISOTOX

Magnesium Carbonate, USP—Methylthionine Chloride

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .12¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N J except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa Frt. equald. with N Y C on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald ..... lb. .11¾ - —
15 tons, same basis ..... lb. .12¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .12¾ - .15
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - 51.00
Gluconate dms. cns ..... lb 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate dms. works ..... lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite dms ..... lb 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.2% ingots, cs. works ..... lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots ..... lb. .42 - .44
Oleate fused, bbls ..... lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ..... lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate tribasic, NF bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .44 - —

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd., ... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1¼c. higher

Malva flowers, black, bls ..... lb 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls ..... lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .24 - .26½
Carbonate, bbls., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works ..... lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ..... ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. ..... lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. ..... lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., divd. East ..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. ..... lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms ..... lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
less tons ..... lb. .44 - —

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E ..... ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., divd., S.E. ..... ton. 77.00 - —
feed grade 80% bgs., divd., S E ..... lb 05¼ - .07
75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E. ..... ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E. ..... ton. 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..... lb. .22¼ - —
Mangrove bark s. Africa 38% tan nin, c.l., ex dock ..... ton. 83.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ..... ton. 58.00 - 59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs ..... lb 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms. works ..... lb .40 - .43
reagent 50-lb dms. works ..... lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls ..... lb. .34 - .34½
Chilean, bls ..... lb. .30 - .30½
French, bls ..... lb. .34 - .34½
Peruvian, bls ..... lb. .28 - .28½
Matico leaves, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works ..... lb. .33 - —
500 lbs or more, works ..... lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs. works ..... lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots ..... lb. 11.00 - 11.65
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate)
Bichloride see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms ..... lb. 5.29 - —

Mercury iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.84 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd ..... lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd ..... lb. .11½ - .12¼
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. ..... lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine kgs., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... gal. .79 - —
tanks frt. alld ..... gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more ..... lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis ..... lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis ..... lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works ..... lb .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 ..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1. ..... lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¾ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66¼ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E ..... gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works ..... lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns. ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works ..... lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, multi-unit, works ..... lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. divd ..... lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd ..... lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works ..... lb. .66 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .67 - —
Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works ..... lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, works ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. fib. dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. ..... lb. 5.40 - —
cns, 50 lbs ..... lb. .90 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. ..... gm. .55 - —
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.00
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .17¼ - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. .14½ - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
2,000 lbs and more, same basis ..... lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. ..... lb. .80 - —
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .85 - .97
Less lbs and more, same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs ..... lb. .88 - —
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted ..... lb. .73 - .89
smaller lots, kgs. same basis ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.60
l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd. ..... lb. .11½ - .11¾
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .12¾ - .13¾
tanks, divd ..... lb. .13½ - .14½
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. ..... lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb. 33.00 - 45.00
D, cns ..... lb 0.55 - 8.80
prime, cns ..... lb 7.50 - 9.55
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd ..... lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylenglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., ... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., divd ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

STRETCH

your Solvent Power with Ketones!

Get higher solids lacquers at low viscosities

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high quality lacquers for your customers.

Ketones permit higher concentration of solids and the *use of more low-cost diluents* than other laequer solvents. You obtain these advantages with no increase in product viscosity.

The greater solvent power of ketones gives you a pound-for-pound cost advantage and important improvements in lacquer quality.

Ask your Shell Chemical representative for details on the savings possible with ketone solvents.

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Mica—Oil, Birchtar

Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05⅝- —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or facg., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. R. ¼c. higher, W. of Rockies 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13¾- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in 6lb., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo. powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt alld., or divd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylanthanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .11¾- .12
Danish, bgs. lb. .22 - .22¼
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17¼- .18
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .03¼- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12¼- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 -85.00
J2, bgs. ex dock ton. 50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 5).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04123- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04760- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04360- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04296- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04653- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 7.35

Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers frt alld on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
Nitrocellulose ester-soluble, 30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .54 - .55
splits, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
West Indian, bgs lb. .43 - .44
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls. bxs lb .13 .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. gal. .21 - .80
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.15 3.85
NF bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed bots lb 100.00 130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.40 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .65
Avocado, cns, dms lb 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¾ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.75 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian 50-55%, cns, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.40 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.80 - —

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Oil, Bois de Rose—Oil, Tall

Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms, works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms...lb. .26 - .69
white, dms.....lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.25 -14.15
rectified, cns.....lb. 9.50 -16.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.60.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .3675- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3725- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.lb. .3935- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3985- —
tanks.....lb. .3810- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .3835- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3885- —
tanks.....lb. .3710- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .4625- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .34 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .3450- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3500- —
tanks.....lb. .3325- —
refined and deodorized, dms.,
c.l...lb. .3600- —
l.c.l...lb. .3650- —
tanks.....lb. .3500- —
No. 3, tech., dms., cl.....lb. .3425- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3475- —
tanks.....lb. .3325- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat)
l.c.l...lb. .18 Nom.
75% (60-62% fat), dms
lb. .26 Nom.
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .66
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.16.50 -21.00

Oil, chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots..lb.280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms...lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots...lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms...lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Java, true, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms..lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .12½- —
Pac. Coast.....lb. .11⅝- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .21 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¾ Nom.
refined, dms.....lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks.....lb. .17¼- —
Costus, bots.....oz.21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley..lb. .13¾- —
tanks, Texas.....lb. .13½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¾ Nom.
salad, dms.....lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks.....lb. .18¼- —

Oil, creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms.lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.45 - 1.85
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Oil, fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.65
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb .14½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms.lb. .16½- .17
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .18¼- .18¾
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 7.10
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns...lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 7.40 - 8.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless, bot.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1650- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1710- .1750
tankcars.....lb. .1550- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1580- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.lb. .10 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1710- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1810- .1860
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1610- —
tanks.....lb. .1450- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .26 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms.....lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea symbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .29½- .31
tankcars.....lb. .27½- .28
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .23½- .23¾
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid...gal. 2.50 - 2.75
foots, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.80
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.223.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .23½- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.14.50 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .16 - —
refined, dms.....lb. .20½- —
tanks.....lb. .19 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.55 - 4.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works..gal. .75½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse.....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .25 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .10 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1710- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1810- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1610- —
tanks.....lb. .1450- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills...lb. .13¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis..lb. .03¼- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1793- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1853- .1893
tanks.....lb. .1693- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1698- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1753- .1793
tanks.....lb. .1598- —
salad, dms.....lb. .19 - .1950
tanks.....lb. .1715- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 5.65
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1920- .20
tankcars.....lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms...lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars.....lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼

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Oil, tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Tansy, dms .....lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0432- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0545- —
whse. .....lb. .0655- —
tanks, works .....lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., ex-tra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. ..... gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white cns .....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l.....lb. .38½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .39 - .39½
tanks .....lb. .36 - .36½
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 29.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns.....lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns .....lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms....gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l., N Y gal. .54½ .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½ .62½
65-75 vis. dms., same basis. gal. .55½ .58½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .61½ .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ .59½
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .62½ .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62½ .65½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .68½ .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½ .71½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .75½ .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½ .76
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .78½ .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms. c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½ .78
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .81½ .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 .83
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .86 .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 7.85 - 8.85
Wormwood, cns .....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots. .....lb. 25.00 -36.00
Madagascar, bots..... lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works. ton 10 00 —
paper bgs., c.l., works.. ton 12 00 —
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb 19 20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns. .....lb 21 65 -21 90
powd. USP cns. .....lb 21 65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Orange, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport Tenn. and N C., E of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala. Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C. Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2310- .2365
Molybdated, bbls .....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs ...lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls .....lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls .....lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls .....lb. .15 - .18
Oregano, Italian bgs.....lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese bgs. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. .....lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls., bxs .....lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks same basis .....lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls .....lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works..lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ .31½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½ .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis.lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .186 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis .....lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms .....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works...lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 5.20 - 5.50

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 6.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns .....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .26 - .30
Czech. bgs. .....lb. .26 - .30
Moroccan, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, new crop, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Para-anisidin dms. works .....lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls. frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss..lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ .31½
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .31½ .32½
Paracresol, 98% dms. dlvd ...lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns .....lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms. works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots .....gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 128 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y..lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis.. lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery..lb. .16½- —
works .....lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works .....lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery.. lb. .19 - —
works .....lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery..lb. .21 - —
works .....lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery..lb. .14½- —
works .....lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery.. lb. .16 - —
works .....lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery..lb. .17 - —
works .....lb. .14½- —
Paraformaldehyde, 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery..lb. .19 - —
works .....lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C..lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. .....lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. .....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms works lb 2.30 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .37½- —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb 72 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb 70 —
flake, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld.....lb. .64 - .66

the lowest priced varnish-type drying oil on the market today

OITICICA OIL

LIQUEFIED

You Save on Production Costs 3 Ways

1 • Easier handling — PVO Oiticica Oil is permanently liquefied.

2 • Oil raw material cost is lower — quality remains high.

3 • Shorter cooking time than linseed or soyabean oils.

ALSO AVAILABLE: Q.B. OITICICA — quicker bodying — more like tung oil in characteristics.

RAW OITICICA — priced lower than permanently liquid Oiticica. Has a buttery liquid consistency.

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BALTIMORE—W. R. McClayton
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CHICAGO—Daniel G. Hersley Co.
CLEVELAND—The Donald McKay Smith Co.
DALLAS—W. W. Richerson Co.
DETROIT—Geo. E. Moser & Sons, Inc.
HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co.
—Dooks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS—Russell Chemical Co.
NEW YORK—Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker Industrial Oils
PORTLAND—Western Chemicals, Inc.

Pareira Brava Root—Phenol

Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 90 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton 69.00 - 70.00
Pectin, citrous, NF powd. bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. 15½- —
500,000 units vl 28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. 52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1 00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
sodium, unlabeled, vials (00,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .43 - .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min. same basis lb 20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot lb. 1.70 - 1.71
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Haitian, bgs lb. .24 - .25
birdeyes, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .22 - .23
birdseyes, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Mexican, sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source lb. .30 - .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Sudanese small, bgs lb. 42 - .43
Turkish, bgs lb. .17 - .20
White, bgs lb. 2.85 - —
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported bls lb .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
divd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
divd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
divd. E lb. .12½- —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
l.c.l., divd lb. .07⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅛- —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
l.c.l., divd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
l.c.l., divd lb. .07⅜- —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l., divd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., divd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08
l.c.l., divd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¾- .05⅞
l.c.l., divd lb. .07¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¾- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl 1 10 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.44 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2 42 2.83
Louisiana Arkansas bbl 2.09 2.90
Montana bbl 1 26 2 775
Oklahoma Kansas bbl. 2 16 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 2.95
North North-Central bbl 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 2.65
West bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1 28 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E lb. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l. group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, divd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 44 - —
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl 2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .09125- —
N. Y Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 .09375
No 1, straw gal. .09 .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .06375- .06750
range gal. .09125- .09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .105 - —
No 2 gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles lb. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13325
toluol-type tanks refinery gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y. gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½- —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½- —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½- —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D C gal. .19½- —
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½- —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .14 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms. c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled dms. c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same oasis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —

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from WHOLESALE STOCK
and Prompt from Abroad

RED LEAD, Non Setting, 98%
LITHOPONE, 29-30%
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE, Food Grade
AMMONIUM CARBONATE, U.S.P., Small Lumps
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE
TRICHLORETHYLENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
ETHYL ACETATE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
STANNOUS CHLORIDE
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ACETIC ACID
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE
FORMIC ACID 85%

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Choose Your Solvent FROM THIS Sovasol Chart

Commercial Name	Rubber Solvent	Lacquer Diluent		V.M.& P. Naphtha	Premium V.M.&P.	Mineral Spirits					Paint Retarder	
		Fast	Standard			Fast Drying	Stoddard Solvent		Odor-less	Safety Dry Cleaner		
Sovasol No.	1	2	3	V.M.& P. Naphtha	4	80	5	5(1)	35	140	6	6(2)
Volatility												
Distillation—IBP, °F (ASTM D 86)	115	150	202	215	252	293	305	305	350	365	372	372
10%, °F	145	155	208	234	256	284	320	320	355	375	390	390
50%, °F	190	163	216	263	272	308	340	340	360	381	411	411
90%, °F	222	180	229	285	286	315	354	357	365	387	440	440
Dry Point, °F	...	195	242	...	295	325	...	...	385	400	...	...
End Point, °F	252	...	...	315	...	...	382	386	...	...	462	462
Safety												
Flash Point, TCC, °F (ASTM D 56)	...	...	...	30	56	92	102	102	128	144	145	145
Solvent Power												
Aniline Point, °F (ASTM D 611)	120	124	108	130	102	138	115	135	187	147	139	148
Kauri Butanol No.	39	39	45	38	46	34	41	38	26	32	34	32
Weight												
Gravity, °API (ASTM D 287)	65.0	66.5	57.0	57.0	51.0	53.0	46.5	48.5	56.0	47.0	42.0	43.0
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F	.7201	.7146	.7507	.7507	.7753	.7669	.7949	.7861	.7547	.7927	.8155	.8109
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	5.99	5.99	6.25	6.25	6.46	6.39	6.62	6.54	6.28	6.60	6.79	6.75
Purity	All Sovasols are water white in color or better and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.											

(1) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. and Buffalo, N.Y. refineries only.
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. refinery only.

Uniform, Balanced Line Meets Your Most Exacting Needs

All Socony-Vacuum solvents give you uniform, consistent, quality performance. All have controlled evaporation rates, and are completely compatible with higher or lower boiling point products, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots. They're manufactured by straight run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. Get full details from your nearest Socony-Vacuum office. Performance tells the story.

Process Products
SOCONY-VACUUM

SOCONY-VACUUM Oil Company, Incorporated

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Phenolphthalein—Potassium Silicofluoride

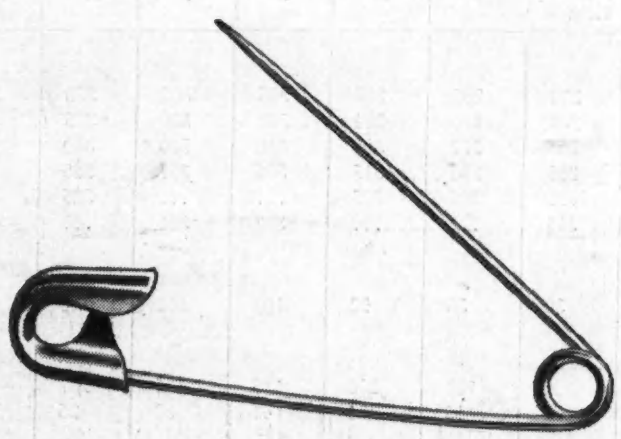
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb lots lb 1.25 —
smaller dms. works lb 1.30 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 68½ —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 —
CP bots. works lb 5.12 —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).

Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 41% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 5oc. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 —
dms., works lb. .39 .40
Yellow cns. lb. .30 37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .26 - .29
dms. export lb. 33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .20
8bls ½c per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Jamaica, bgs lb. .25½- .26
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms. same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 -37.00
l.c.l. works ton.37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08

Pitch, hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Czech, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Polish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms. lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton.214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd. bbls. dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¼
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38⅛
powder, dms. lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .42½
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .50¼- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms. lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .678 - .734
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —



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"High-light" Kreelon scours cotton, wool, linen, silk and synthetics. In kier boiling, it helps caustic liquors penetrate, suspends oils, waxes, proteins and pectoses. It wets out at low concentrations, cleanses effectively, rinses out rapidly and thoroughly.

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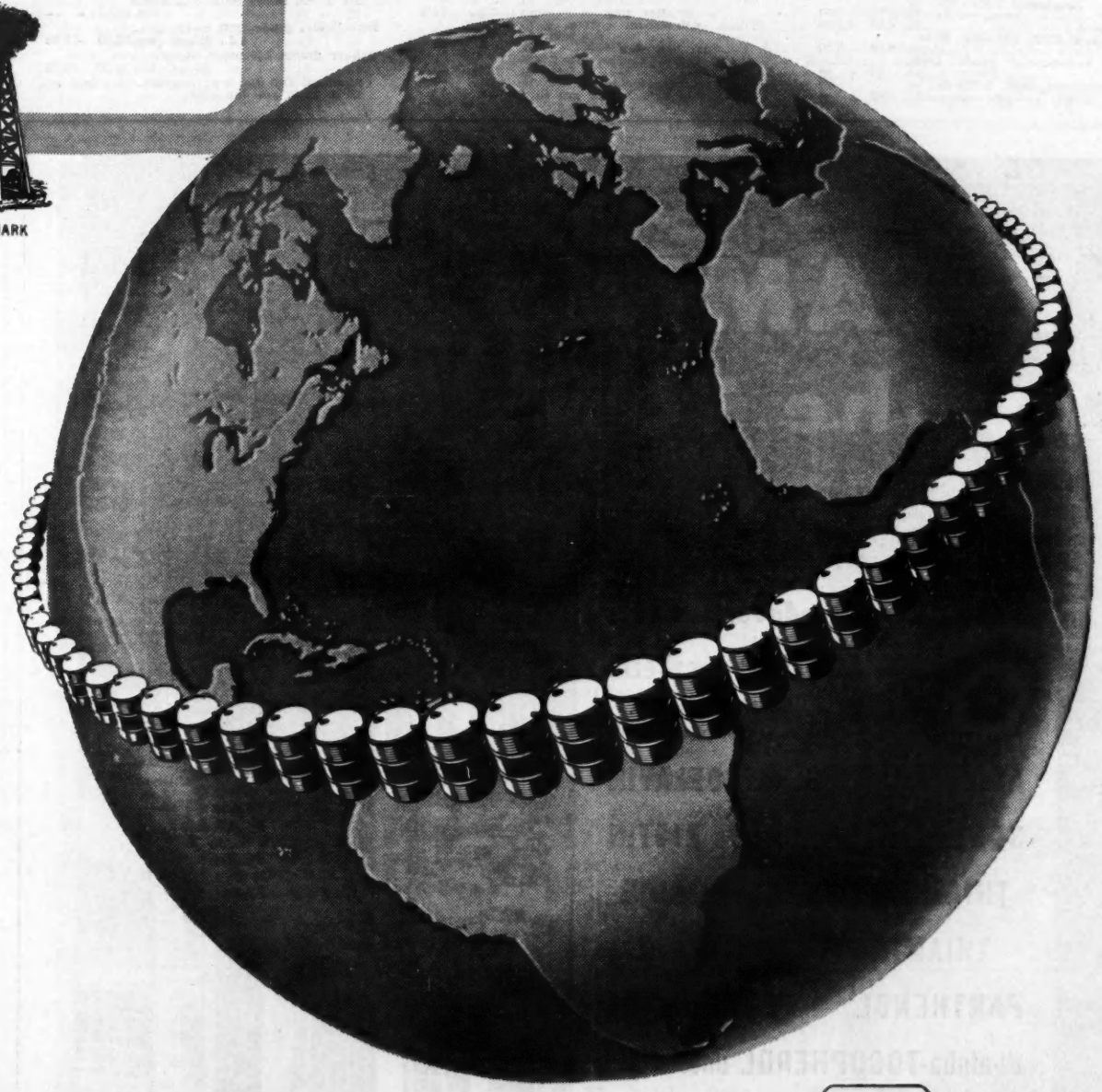

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TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Potassium Sulphate—Red, Watchung

Potassium sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb .31 - .33
gran. dms lb 15½ —
powder, dms. lb .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb .12½ —
5 tons, works lb .12¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb .50 .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —

Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½ - .09¼
t.c.l. lb. .09½ - .10½
tanks lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ - .20½
t.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼ - .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼ - .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo. 55 00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55 30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs lb. .20 - .22
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½ .04
smaller lots lb. .03½ - .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 - 16.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½ - 1.04½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 10.00 - —
Insecticide, grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - 12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.50 - 11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

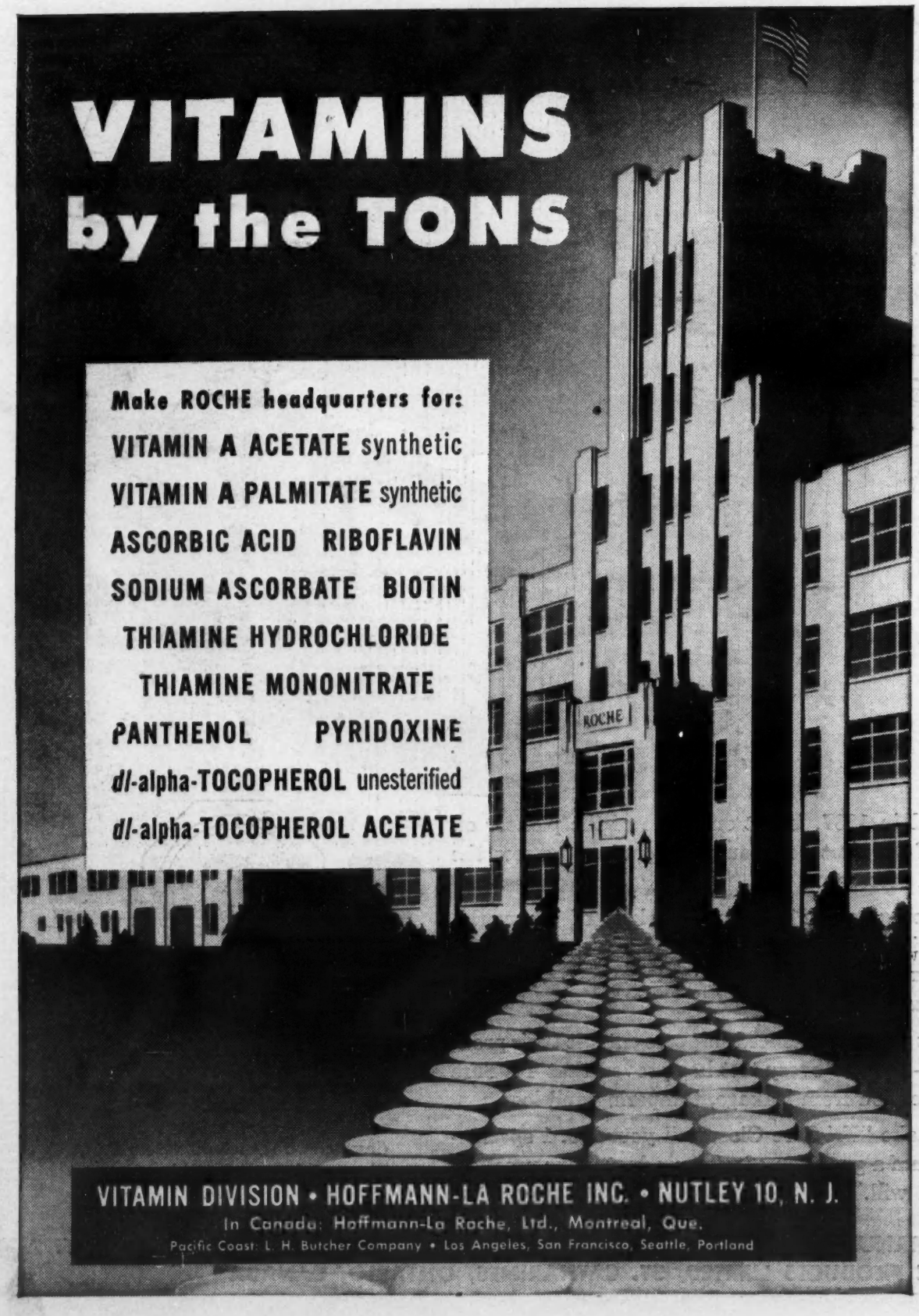
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼ - —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 210.00 - 212.00
Quince seed, bgs lb 90 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs oz. 70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½ - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½ - .64¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 1.76
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½ - —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾ - .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis lb. .03¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l., works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs. works lb. 06¾ - .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 3.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls. frt. equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350 - .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450 - —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.79 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —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THIAMINE MONONITRATE
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Pacific Coast: L. H. Butcher Company • Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland

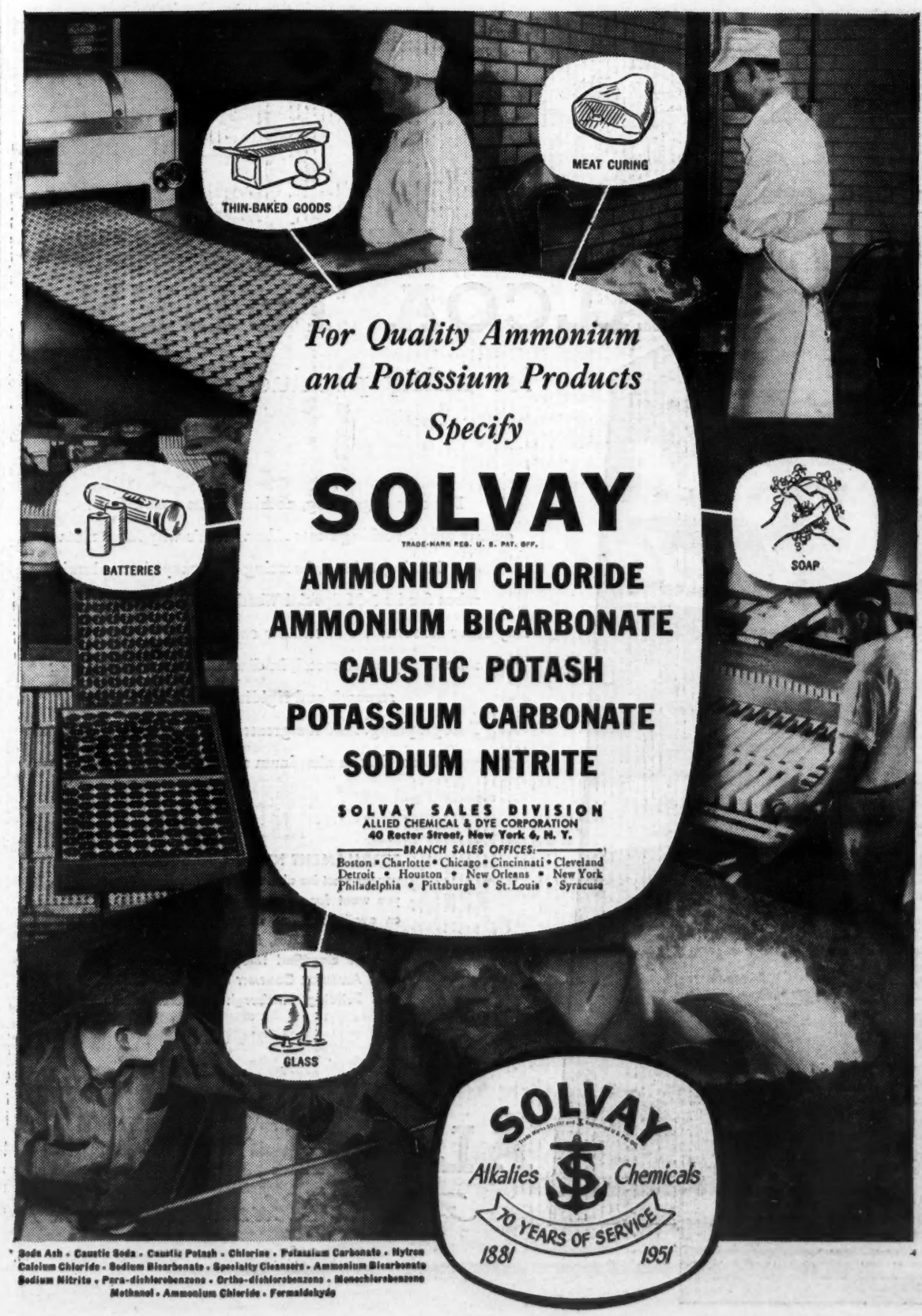
Red, lake, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.15	- —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).			
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	4.37	- 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls	lb	50	- —
Rennin, NF, powder	lb.	6.25	- —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.81	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82	- —
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	- —
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	- —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms.,	lb.	3.25	- 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.15	- .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	48.00	-55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs	lb.	.70	- 1.25
powd., bbls.	lb.	.75	- 1.50
India, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	- .35
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd	kilo.	125.00	- —
Readily soluble bots. dlvd	kilo.	125.00	- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga	lb.	.79	- —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.33½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.34	- .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Rosemary flowers bls	lb.	1.55	1 65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.11	- .11¼
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.06½	- .07
Spanish bls	lb.	.07¼	- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	- —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.80	- —
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.80	- —
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.80	- —
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.90	- —
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	- —
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50	- —
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.60	- —
Rotenone CP bbls. works	lb.	20.00	- —
tech., bbls. works	lb.	16.50	- —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	48.00	- —
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms	gram.	.03	- .04
smaller lots, fib. dms	gram.	.03½	- .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works	lb.	.20	- —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.73	- —
activated ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	- 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian bls	lb	.65	- .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	.50	- .95
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	24.00	-25.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls	lb.	.14	- .14½
Cyprus, bls	lb.	.10	- .12
Daimatian, bls	lb.	.68	- .70
Greek, fancy bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Officinalis, English, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
European, bls	lb.	.37	- .45
Spanish, bls	lb.	.12	- .12½
Syrian, bls	lb.	.14	- .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs	lb.	.08¾	- .09¼
unrefined, bgs	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Saligenin, crns	lb	14.00	-23.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05	- —
fib. dms	lb.	1.07	- 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.09	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.30	- —
paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.94	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.15	- —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.09	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis	ton.	17.00	- —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	14.15	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.40	-14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.50	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.75	-11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.50	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.75	-12.25
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.15¾	- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sandalwood chips, East indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	- .66
powd., dms	lb.	.75	- .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots	oz.	4.75	- 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., crns	lb.	130.00	Nom.
imported cryst., powd., crns.,	kilo.	280.00	-300.00
Saponin, No. 1, crns	lb.	2.75	- —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Honduras bls	lb	.40	- .45
Mexican, bls	lb.	.26	- .28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.35	- .40
select, bls	lb.	.50	- .55
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.11	- .12
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08½	- .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
Scammony resin, dump, crns	lb.	1.95	- 2.20
powd., crns	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.10	- .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots	oz.	16.00	-17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots	oz.	84.00	- —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.30½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	3.25	- —
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.00	- 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.18	- .20
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.21	- .22
No. 2, bls	lb.	.19	- .21
No. 3, bls	lb.	.16	- .19
powdered, bls., oxs	lb.	.20	- .24
Pods, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	4.00	Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.23½	- .24
natural, bgs	lb.	.18	- .18¼
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs	lb.	.25½	- .30
natural, bgs	lb.	.18	- .18½
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.16	- .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.80	- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	- —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.67	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.56	- .59
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.56	- .57
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.54	- .55
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.52	- .53
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works	ton.	25.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
Silica tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.9016	- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.79¼	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅜	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅝	- —
100-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅞	- —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.56⅝	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.57⅛	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅜	- —
250-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅞	- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.03	- —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	- —
Simaruba bark, bls	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.50	- .52
Western, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	-60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.24	- .28
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.15	- —
Blue, ctns	lb.	.16	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.85	- .95
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.27	- .31
crushed, bls, bbls	lb.	.32	- .35
powd., bbls	lb.	.35	- .37
Soda ash, dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.85	- 4.62
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	- —
Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	- 4.53
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	- 5.03
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	- —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.93	- 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	- —
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	- —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.55	- 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
Soda lime, USP, dms	lb.	.23	- .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.11½	- .13
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.16	- —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.83	- —
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.54	- —
NF, white, powd., dms, works, ton lots	lb.	1.40	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.55	- 1.85
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.50	- —

Red, Lake—Sodium Cacodylate

Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.40½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13½	- .15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	- 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.35	- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.42	- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
Bicarbonate, USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	- 3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	- 4.39
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP bbls., kgs, works.	lb	.34	- .38
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms	lb.	7.15	- 8.00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Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Carbonate—Sodium-Ammonium Phosphate

Sodium carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 3.05 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .09½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms ..lb. .21 • —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .75 • —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 • —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms..lb. .60 • .65
NF VIII, dms..lb. .23 • .28
USP XIV, gran., dms ..lb. .28 • .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 • —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms..lb. .17 • .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .16 • .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .11 • .11¼
95% bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .11 • —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .11¼- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 • —
2 to 2b tins to case works lb.12.00 .16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 .21.00
tribasic, ton lots ..lb.11.00 • —

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms..lb. 8.50 • —
Gluconate, dms..lb. .83 • .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. 1.61 • 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 • 1.95
powder, bbls..lb. 1.85 • 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys..lb. 1.06 • 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..lb 2.00 • 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .25 • .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. ..lb. .95 • .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.40 • 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 • 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 4.40 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..lb. 2.69 • —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —

Sodium laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .25 • —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ..ton.124.50 .129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 • —
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works..lb. .16 • —
bricks, dms., works..lb. .17 • .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..lb. .62 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.10 • —
dms., c.l. ..100 lbs. 4.95 • —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 6.45 • —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 • —
l.c.l., bgs. works..100 lbs. 4.45 • 6.90
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.80 • —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.20 • —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .60 • —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated.)
Naphthionate, bbls ..lb. .70 • —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works ..ton.45.00 • —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.53.50 • —
bulk, c.l., same oasis..ton.50.00 • —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms..lb. .17 • —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 • —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 • —

Sodium oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. 3.50 • —
smaller lots ..lb. 3.65 • 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted. lb. 5.25 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. 5.30 • 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .24½- .26¼
pellets, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .24 • .26
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .23 • .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 • —
powd., dms..lb. .47 • —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 • —
l.c.l., works ...100 lbs. 7.55 • —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.65 • —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works lb. .19 • .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 • —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 • 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.55 • 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots..lb. .14 • —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 • —
smaller lots, works...lb. .42 • —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 7.40 • 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 • 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms..lb. .63 • —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 • 4.25
zone 2..100 lbs. 4.11 • 4.51
zone 3..100 lbs. 4.40 • 4.70
zone 4..100 lbs. 5.11 • 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex., N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98° Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 • —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 • 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 • —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 • 2.75
tanks, works ..ton.37.00 • —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 • —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .054 • .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .591 • .645
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 • .44
USP, dms., works..lb. .75 • —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.35 • 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls..lb. .19 • .19¼
gran., bbls..lb. .19 • .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 5.40 • 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 5.00 • —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 • 2.75
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 • 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 • 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 • —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 • —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..lb. .55 • .65
tech. dms. works lb. .20 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .10 • —
ctns., dms., works..lb. .99 • 1.03
5 tons, works..lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works..lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 • .55
Trichloroacetate, 90%, nonagricultural use, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 • —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .44 • —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .46 • —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.75 • 8.00
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 8.15 • 8.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs. dlvd. East lb. 3.15 • —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb. .23 • —

Leading manufacturers choose

ALCOA TUBES

for utility products, too!

For easy dispensing, nothing beats a *tube*. For quality tubes, nothing beats *Alcoa*. That's why Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company chose aluminum tubes for its 3-M Special Weatherstrip Adhesive. Any other reasons? You bet! Low cost—cheaper than a tube of any other metal, in diameters over ⅞"; greater strength and rigidity; better surface for lithographing. *And* the greater experience of Alcoa, first in aluminum tubes.

REARMAMENT NEEDS COME FIRST, and you may not be able to get all the Alcoa Tubes you want for consumer use. For information on availability and deliveries call your local Alcoa Sales Office, listed under "aluminum" in your classified telephone directory, or write ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 1753G Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

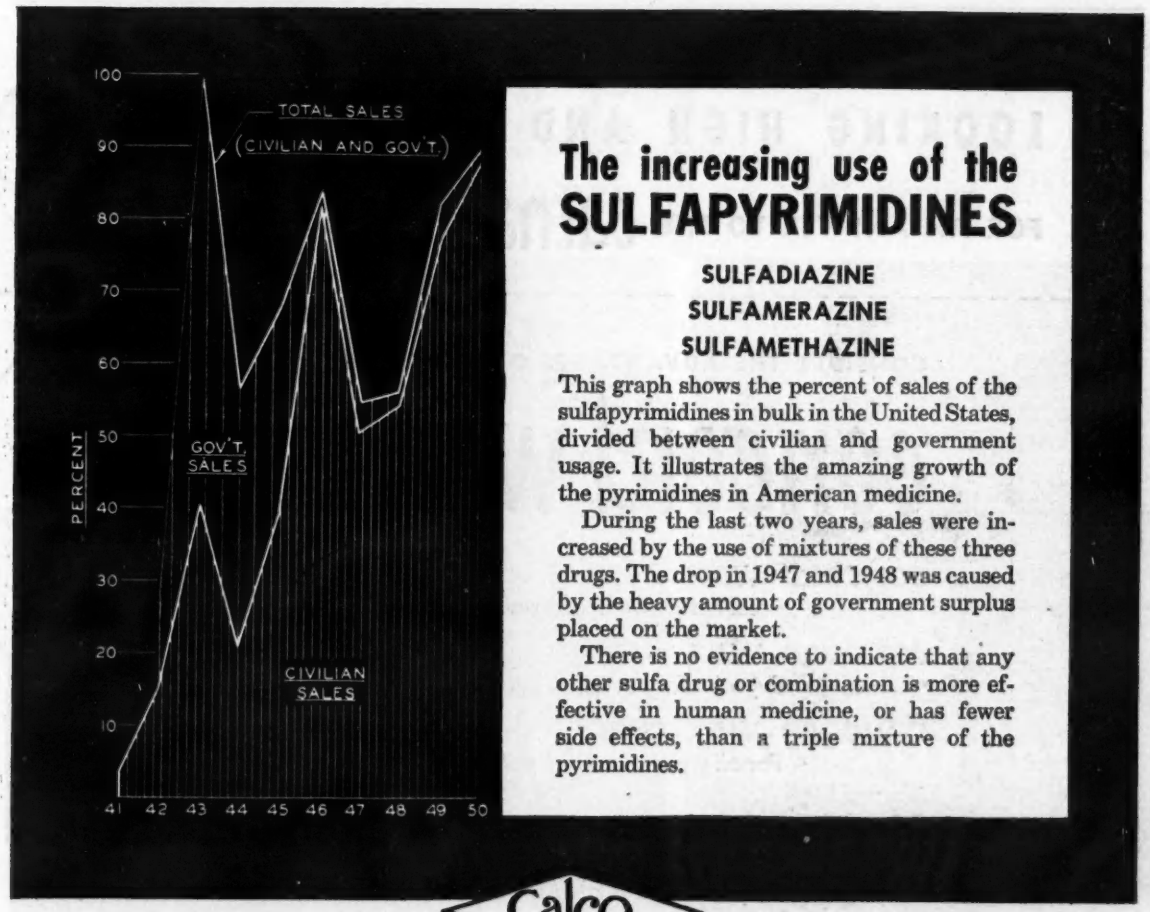
ALCOA

First in Aluminum Tubes

Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - 34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works lb. 15½ - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton. 66.00 - 67.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½ - .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .34 - .38
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper, bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Rice, bgs lb. .13 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660 - .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram, .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial, .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial, 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½ - .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145 - —
Oxalate, nbls., works lb .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 - 39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powder lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 - 12.75
powder lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamido-quinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. dms. lb 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium powd., bots., dms lb 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 - 22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 - 27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 - 23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton. 115.00 - —
ground same basis ton. 110.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - .78
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
Talcum, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
l.c.l. lb. 28.00 - 33.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l works ton. 30.00 - 32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton. 15.25 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .14 Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .08⅜ - —
fancy lb. .08⅛ - —
special lb. .06⅞ - —
No. 1 lb. .06¼ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l lb. .08 Nom.
50%, dms., l.c.l lb. .11½ Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .07½ - .08
low grades, bgs lb. .06¾ - .07
Java, bgs lb. .07 - .07⅛
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½ - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .74½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).



The increasing use of the SULFAPYRIMIDINES

SULFADIAZINE
SULFAMERAZINE
SULFAMETHAZINE

This graph shows the percent of sales of the sulfapyrimidines in bulk in the United States, divided between civilian and government usage. It illustrates the amazing growth of the pyrimidines in American medicine.

During the last two years, sales were increased by the use of mixtures of these three drugs. The drop in 1947 and 1948 was caused by the heavy amount of government surplus placed on the market.

There is no evidence to indicate that any other sulfa drug or combination is more effective in human medicine, or has fewer side effects, than a triple mixture of the pyrimidines.

Calco

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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
*and sodium salt
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
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Tarragon Herb—Vanillin

Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .85
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms. lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms. lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams, kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams, kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots. 100 grams. 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls. lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib, dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .73 - —
Metal lb. 1.06 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .998 - 1.01
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .625 - .635
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
Titanium dioxide, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs, c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05¼
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in tints, ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.50 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Toluol, petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls. lb .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura cs. lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms. dlvd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld, E of Miss. lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.s., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.s., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 85% solut., ret., chys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .38½- —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Trimethylamine, 25% 40%, dms., c.l., tanks lb. .46 - —
works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175 - —
double-gr., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:50, dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works. kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Pyrethrin, bots gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .06 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .32 - .38
Valine, dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 92.00 - 93.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 70.00 - 71.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns. contract works. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
whole, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti, cs lb 3.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15

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CRESYLIC ACID • MICROCRYSTALLINE WAXES
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A natural, acetate 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., ens. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., ens., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected 8 a 1900
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .10¾- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs lb. .79 - .80
Wax, bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs lb. .71 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .68 - .70
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .77 - .78
refined, bgs lb. .81 - .82
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.10 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.13 Nom.
No. 3 crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.12 - 1.14
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.20
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
No. 2 lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .49 - .51
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½ —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs6 lb. .14½- .15½
German, bgs lb. .14¾- .15¾
refined, light, bgs lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .85 - .87
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .65 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone dry-grd. 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white bgs., c.l ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated bgs. c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - .23
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l. works East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l. same oasis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 45.00 —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root bls lb .35 - .50
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58° C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l works frt equald lb. .193 —
l.c.l. same oasis lb. .196 —
tanks, same oasis lb 18 —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same oasis lb. .156 —
tanks, same oasis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —

Vinyl Acetate—Xylol

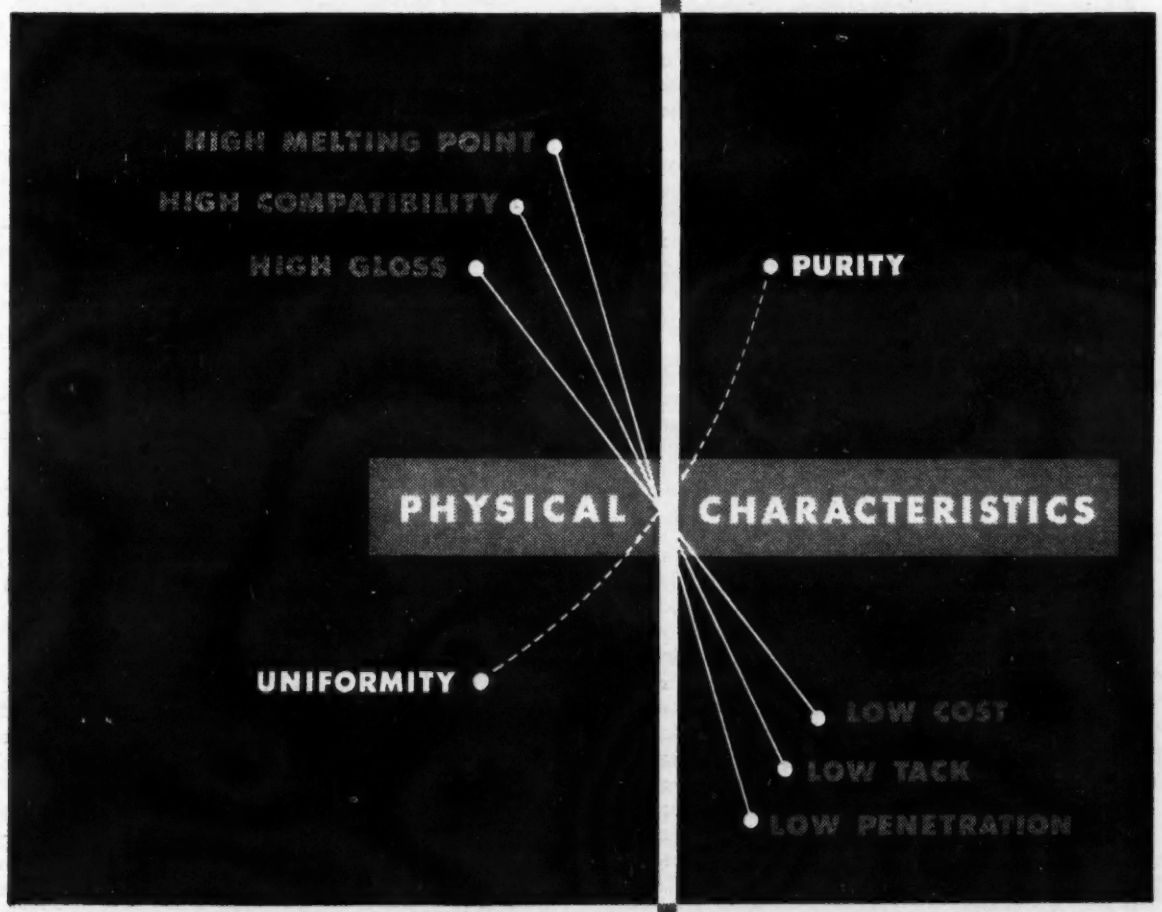
Xylenol, meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30½- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .33 —

—Continued on page 59

PETROLITE

MICROCRYSTALLINE WAXES

feature physical characteristics and specifications which have made them first choice by many leading polish manufacturers.



Petrolite

PETROLITE CORP., LTD. WAX DIVISION

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.
REFINERY: BOX 390, KILGORE, TEXAS

W- 51-1

PETROLITE CROWN	Melting Point °F.	Penetration with 100 gms.	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sapon. Number
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
★ 23	180/min.	4 to 6	4 to 5	20-25	55-65
★ 36	180/min.	5 to 7	5 to 6	30-35	75-85

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Fair Trade Is a Problem

The Attorney-General of the United States has publicly announced that the Department of Justice intends to take prompt and vigorous action toward the prosecution of illegal activities by producers, wholsale distributors, or retailers to fix or maintain resale prices in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in violation of the Sherman antitrust act. The Attorney-General is concerned with "commodities which flow in interstate commerce." The department's intention to prosecute encompasses, with respect of such commodities, "agreements among competing retailers to maintain and adhere to specified minimum prices; agreements to coerce and induce wholesalers or manufacturers, through threat of boycott or other reprisals, to refrain from selling to price-cutting retailers; agreements to coerce or induce manufacturers or wholesalers to enter into so-called 'fair trade contracts'; agreements to coerce or force retailers to sign such contracts; agreements on the prices or margins of profits which should be set forth in such contracts and on methods to require producers or wholesalers to specify certain prices or markups in such contracts."

It is to be noted that the alleged violations all are of the nature of collusion and that the coercing of retailers is limited to that which was designed to force them to sign "fair trade" contracts. It does not follow that the department has no intention to prosecute in the newer methods of forcing acceptance of resale price minimums by way of "fair trade" conditions made a part of distributors' invoices.

That is now the most popular method of seeking to get around the limitation recently placed on the Miller-Tydings act by the Supreme Court of the United States. The method has not worked in all cases, and its purpose is now before state courts in suits against retailers who refused to be bound by the invoice condition.

The whole matter of fixing resale prices presents two big juridical problems. The legality of the practice depends basically on a number of definitions to be found in more or less relevant rulings of the courts. In the light of the recent trimming of the Miller-Tydings act by the supreme court, the legality of "fair trade" depends on a perhaps equal number of court definitions of what is meant by flowing in interstate commerce. It is noteworthy in that connection that one of the big state suits involves a New Jersey retailer who bought products which a New Jersey manufacturer made in that state from a "fair trade legend" wholesaler in New York and the same manufacturer's products made in New York from a wholesaler in New Jersey. Under the simple interpretation of applicable juridical dicta, both lots of products had "flowed in interstate commerce."

Another aspect of "fair trade" legislation, that was presented by the Robinson-Patman act, has come up for special defense by those who are not in favor of the proposed legislation to clarify the legality of a seller's paying delivery costs "when necessary to meet competition." It is argued that such legalization of "price discrimination" would nullify the Robinson-Patman act. It must be admitted that a defense of competitive necessity would be difficult to disprove. There is no statutory ban on the absorption of delivery costs, as such. The question before the court, which brought permission to absorb such costs, hinged on such action's being an exception from the seller's customary practice.

"Fair trade" is a term difficult to define. The statutory questions thereon, which come continuously before the courts, have three major—and different—applications. Their satisfactory answering depends on whether the purpose in case is fairness to the holder of a proprietary interest in a commodity, to competition in distribution, or to the consuming public. At first sight, it appears difficult, if not impossible, to be fair to all three at the same time. But, viewed with a perspective of length and breadth in respect of eventualities, the existing "fair trade" restraints hurt nobody. The practice against which they are directed is injurious to the proprietor and to distributive competition—and its benefit to the consumer is more apparent than real and always short-lived. The same good can actually be provided in a way which is fair to all.

Study of Competitive Claims

Some of the supporting arguments in the contention that "fair trade" is unfair competition could be put in an actually analytical light by the development of the movement by the Better Business Bureau of New York designed to have the Federal Trade Commission investigate the claims of department stores that they have low costs of procurement and of operation. The outlook is not exactly promising. Similar movements in the past have not got anywhere.

It is difficult to find in the corporate financial reports of "bargain stores" any convincing evidence that their operating costs are substantially lower than those of competing businesses. It is equally difficult to discover, collect, and adduce convincing evidence that any store's prices are consistently lower than those of competitors for the same or equivalent goods. That is the chief reason why claims of lower prices face FTC with an almost impossible task in any endeavor to prove or disprove their truthfulness.

It has been shown by advocates of "fair trade" that stores which use a mark-up of but 15 percent on "bargain bait" branded merchandise, mark up other "specialties" as much as several hundred percent. It has always been difficult, for reasons which must be clear to anyone with a knowledge of human impulses, to get for such comparisons anything like the public dissemination of the "bargain" claims.

Even those who are not primarily concerned with the maintenance of "free," "active," or similarly styled competition, who believe that the laws of a nation should be directed to the welfare of its people, should welcome and promote a study by FTC, which can clear up much of the vagueness attending the public—and political—concepts of the role of fairness in trade. Proper completion of that study might even point the way to a satisfactory solution of the problem of statutorily assuring that competition shall be both free and fair.

For the Bookshelf

THE PAINT INDUSTRY IN GERMANY during the period 1939-1945. By Neil R. Fisk, F.C.S., and H. W. Bowron, B.Sc., A.R.I.C. B.I.O.S. surveys report No. 22. Paper; 153 pages. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 3s.

This is a classified collation of British and American reports on German industry, having to do with coating compositions, printing inks, coated fabrics, and their raw materials. It has a deal of technologic informative value.

The scope of the survey is presented in four divisions:—(1) Paints, varnishes, and printing inks, including pigments, oils and other mediums, driers, and coating resins; (2) waterpaints, including surface-active and emulsifying agents; (3) cellulose lacquers, including solvents and plastizicers; (4) linoleum and coated fabrics.

There is also a glossary of German trade-names, a bibliography, and a comprehensive index.

This report is available from British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller plaza, New York 20, at 75 cents a copy.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY IN GERMANY during the period 1939-1945. By J. B. M. Coppock. B.I.O.S. surveys report No .24. Paper; 120 pages. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office. 3s. 6d.

The author of this compilation of wartime information makes the point that, although the technic of German pharmaceutical manufacture in that period appeared to have become inferior to that in Britain, it should not be assumed that such would be its normal relation. He regarded the survey as a stimulus for continued British progress. That, of course, goes as well for American.

There are about 900 references in the index to this compilation, ranging from Acedicon to Zoospore-Transmitted Diseases. There is an expansive bibliography. The contents comprise data under twenty-eight classifications, ranging from amino acids to vitamins, the contributors being connected with houses in the British industry. Statistically and technologically, the data have a varied usefulness.

Copies of this report may be got from British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller plaza, New York 20, at 90 cents each.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

1929 it would buy 6.4 loaves of bread, but today it will buy 10 leaves. For round steak, the 1951 wage hour will buy 1.5 pounds compared with 1.2 pounds in 1929. The bacon figure for 1929 was 1.3 pounds, but in 1951 it is 2.3 pounds. For three important items, eggs, potatoes, and oranges, the wife of an average factory worker can now exchange an hour of her husband's wages for more than twice as much as in 1929:—for eggs, 2.5 dozen instead of 1.1 dozen, for potatoes 36.3 pounds instead of 17.7; and for oranges 3.2 dozen instead of 1.1 dozen. Similar comparisons are made with such other items as pork chops, butter, fresh milk, canned tomatoes, and margarine.

All of which might be likened to the old fable about the second-rate fighter who was taking a terrific beating from his opponent. To bolster his courage his seconds kept telling him to "stay in there and fight 'cause he ain't laid a glove on ya." To which the fighter replied:—"Then keep your eye on the referee, 'cause somebody's beating hell outa me."

Citrous Waste a Problem

Facts on the citrous crop and how it is handled explain why the Department of Agriculture chemists are actively engaged in research on the disposal of citrous wastes, according to Harry W. von Loesecke, of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

In 1930, he notes, US growers produced a little more than 80,000,000 boxes of citrous fruits, of which about 7,000,000 boxes, or 9 percent, were processed. By 1949, the production had nearly doubled, with 156,000,000 boxes and the number processed had risen nearly ten times to about 70,000,000 boxes, or about 46 percent of the crop. The increase in processing accounts for the waste disposal problem, since about 60 percent of the processed fruit remains as peel, rag, and seeds.

Much of the more solid waste can be dried and used either as feed or fertilizer. A considerable quantity of citrous molasses has been recovered from the liquid wastes for use as feed. Growing of feed yeasts from the sugars in cannery wastes has been attempted and remains a field for research into better methods and the discovery of more effective organisms. Efforts are under way to develop fermentation and filter methods that will reduce the organic matter in the wastes to a point where sewage systems can take care of them in public disposal systems.

Army Engineers Show Needs

The Army Engineers Corps is putting on an industrial exhibit of products being manufactured for it so as better to acquaint prospective contractors with what the service buys and needs. The first permanent exhibit has just been opened in the Chicago procurement offices, and seventeen other will be installed between now and August 15 in other cities from coast to coast.

The exhibits should afford small business firm representatives an opportunity to examine in detail the component parts of standard or development items of equipment and material for which they may have the capacity to produce either primarily or as subcontractors. Subcontractors also will have opportunity to meet with prime contractors who need assistance in furnishing government equipment and supplies. The exhibits will further serve to bring purchasing activities geographically closer to industrial centers which are producing engineer type items.

The displays emphasize that army contracts are negotiated in district procurement offices rather than in Washington. Procurement service personnel will provide complete contract administration services in their assigned areas.

Horse Meat Output Gains

There have been charges that this Eighty-Second Congress will go down in history as the "horse meat" congress for its failure to back up Price Stabilizer DiSalle in his efforts to prevent beef prices from going through the roof. Considering the official figures of the Department of Agriculture, those making this charge may not be too far wrong.

According to the Market News Weekly Report of the Department of Agriculture, sales of horse meat, in federally inspected slaughtering plants, are way over those of last year for the first five months. The most interesting comparison is between January, 1950, and January, 1951, which was the last month that prices were uncontrolled. In January, 1950, the slaughter of horses numbered only 17,489 head, but in January, of this year, the number had jumped to 30,797.

There hasn't been any official census of the pet population of this country, but the general belief is that it remains fairly constant. The figures on slaughters can only mean, therefore, that people, either knowingly or unknowingly, are eating more horse meat—or the pets are reaping the benefits of their masters' higher incomes.

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Heavy Chemicals

High producing costs accounted for an advance in the price of copper cyanide while the supply position remained tight. Tin salts were unchanged although the tone of anhydrous tetrachloride was stronger and an upward revision shortly would not be surprising. Tin metal held steady regardless of lower markets in London and Singapore. A waiting market was noted in quicksilver with Korean developments expected to play an important part in shaping the future course of prices. The other heavy tonnage nonferrous metals were firm and tight.

No noticeable pick-up in consuming demand for heavy chemicals could be noted last week. DO's were plentiful but civilian buying lacked punch. Aside from chlorine and sulphuric acid, the supply trend was toward improvement. There was a general leveling off in soda ash and liquid caustic soda with producers making occasional spot sales but not eager at present to make new long term contracts. There was plenty of sodium bicarbonate around and producers have rather large inventories of calcium chloride. The chlorates are still moving freely against contracts with no excess stocks of either potash or soda. Supplies of caustic potash and potassium carbonate have improved with prompt shipments available and some export business placed. Anhydrous ammonia continued tight with more demand than supply.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $2,784,000 in May showed a loss of 12 percent from April. Eleven wholesaler's showed a gain of 2 percent in inventories from the preceding month. In comparison with May, 1950, their sales were up 30 percent and their inventories were increased 36 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.6 percent for the week ending July 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 62.6 in preceding week of 92.9 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Supply situation continues tight with demand exceeding output. The easement that usually follows the completion of the agricultural season did not materialize this year.

Bauxite—Importations during the first quarter of 1951 totaled 686,981 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The breakdown shows 35,567 tons from British Guinea, 558,420 from Surinam, 88,529 from Indonesia and 4,465 tons from Trinidad and Tobago.

Calcium Chloride—Producers have inventories of this material, some more than others. Demand so far has not reached the seasonal average for dust control as weather conditions have not favored an extensive movement. The serious floods in the West have made the outlook dubious for shipment to that area.

Chlorine—No easement from the tight supply condition. Shipments are being made to water works and sewage disposal plants and it was stated that the defense program is calling for its full quota. The current shortage is seriously affecting the consuming industries and some plants have suspended operations owing to lack of chlorine stocks.

Copper Cyanide—Priced higher at 61c. for one thousand pound lots and 63.9c. per pound for less at the works. High cost of metal accounted for the advance. Shipments are under restrictions for end use at present.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand has passed its peak, according to producers but there is still an active inquiry for control of the potato blight which has broken out in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but not in New England. Industrial demand has shown signs of recovery from its recent slump. The supply position continued tight with September given as the earliest shipment on new orders. Crystals in carlots cover a range from $8.95 per 100 pounds to $9.95 eastern works, according to the seller. There was no relaxation in the active extent of export demand which is still uncovered.

Potash, Caustic—Supply conditions in liquid have continued to improve under a slower domestic demand. The greatest relaxation has been in the inquiry from soapmakers when several plants have closed down temporarily for the vacation period. Some producers are in better shape on the dry forms than others and have been able to level off some long-standing export inquiries.

Potassium Carbonate—Market situation similar to caustic potash and working close to a normal state under a relaxed demand. Additional sales have been made by producers both for home and export and it looks as though all of the producers will be in a comfortable supply position by the end of the month.

Potassium Chlorate — No improvement in the supply position has taken place to date. Production is still heavily under contract and producers are not inclined to consider additional business at present.

British Malaya has placed tight restrictions on the exportation of potassium chlorate. Home match factories need all of this chemical.

Soda Ash—Supply about equal to demand in most producing quarters. It was stated there are no excess stocks at present but the trend is toward easement with the pressure off. Many of the glass plants have closed down for the seasonal vacation period and demand from this industry has temporarily relaxed. Uncertainty regarding the future industrial wants has made producers cautious in reference to considering any additional long term contracts at this time.

Soda, Caustic—Supply of liquid gradually improving with occasional spot sales reported by first hands. Demand for shipments is not of the pressure character noted early in the year and producers are not having much difficulty in keeping the movement up to schedule. The dry forms continued tight principally because of an active export inquiry and also to the fact that producers have not sufficient dehydrating equipment to meet the demand.

Sodium Nitrite—Maintenance of heavy demand has prevented any easement from the tight supply condition. Western meatpackers have kept shipments constantly under pressure owing to an unusually heavy hog kill and, aside from this, there has been a steady demand for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Current production has been unable to satisfy all requirements promptly.

Sodium Phosphate—April production of tetra was placed at 8,200 tons by the Bureau of Census. March output was 8,217 tons and in April last year 7,046 tons were made. Production of acid pyro in April was 821 tons, compared with 1,011 in the preceding month and 701 tons in April, 1950. Output of tripoly in April amounted to 24,896 tons, compared with 24,711 in March and 19,524 in April, 1950.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial was relatively quiet last week. The edge was off demand, although it was stated that inventories in producers' and consumers' hands were at a low level. Activity at textile mills has slowed down substantially.

Hydrofluosilicic—Moderate demand has been readily satisfied from producer inventories. Prompt shipments continued available.

Muriatic—Market well supplied at present. Producers are meeting requirements readily with stocks somewhat ahead of demand.

Nitric—Consumers have not found stocks much of a problem so far this month. Supply conditions have continued comfortable in most producing quarters.

Sulphuric—Supply condition continues unfavorable with no nearby improvement in sight. The probability of a prolonged shortage has been a problem of concern to consumers and has forced a cutback in production in several industries where this acid is essential.

A Spanish producer has recently made three shipments of sulphuric acid to the United Kingdom. Trade sources state that preliminary contracts between the company and British buyers call for the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper cyanide, 1.3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
245.2	245.2	244.9	223.4	223.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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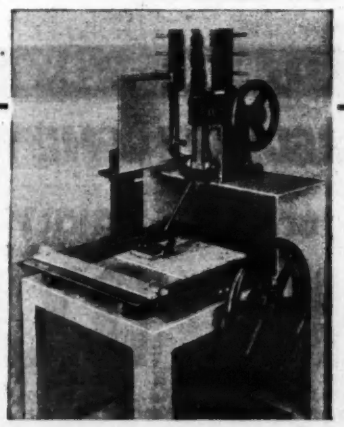

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exportation of 20,000 metric tons and that a considerable increase in this amount is under discussion.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum production in the United States during May showed little change from April's total, the Aluminum Association stated, the May total of 135,440,954 pounds being only slightly above the 135,402,337 produced in April. Aluminum sheet and plate shipped by members of the association's sheet division in May totaled 90,855,584 pounds—about three percent less than the 93,963,648 pounds shipped in the previous month. Foil shipments by member companies during May were 8,357,750 pounds, against 9,262,781 pounds for the preceding month. Members of the association's foundry division shipped 3,360,648 pounds of permanent-mold rough castings (except pistons), as compared with the 3,252,146 pounds shipped in April. The dollar value for these May shipments was $1,986,859, whereas the April dollar value was $1,910,063.

Antimony — Domestic mine production decreased 5 percent in April, while smelter production of metal, oxide and sulphide increased 69 percent, compared with March, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of primary antimony during April, the lowest recorded in 1951, was 16 percent lower than in March. Of the 1,350 short tons consumed, 245 were in ore, 421 in metal, 13 in sulphide and 671 in oxide. The flameproofing industry increased its requirements 12 percent during April, consuming 229 short tons of antimony oxide. The month-end producers,' dealers' and consumers' stocks for April were the lowest since January, with 6,553 short tons of antimony on hand.

Beryllium—A Brazilian concern is seeking American assistance to send to this country beryllium ore with a reported content of 10 percent to 12 percent.

Copper—Primary production from domestic sources amounted to 79,884 short tons in June, an average of 2,663 tons daily, compared with 89,609, or 2,891 daily, in the preceding month, according to the Copper Institute. For the first half of 1951 primary output was 498,138 tons, or 2,752 tons daily, compared with 2,576 daily for all of 1950. Production of copper from secondary domestic sources in June amounted to 7,202 tons, bringing the total for the half year to 36,085 tons. Scrap output for all of 1950 was 117,439 and for 1949, 135,052 tons.

Refined copper production for June of 105,127 tons compared with 113,513 tons the month before and brought the six-month 1951 total to 646,265 tons. For the full year 1950, refined output was 1,270,768. Stocks of refined copper in the hands of producers and smelters as of June 30, 1951, were reported by the institute at 60,912 tons, up sixteen tons for the month and comparing with a low of 49,040 tons a year ago.

Lead — Output from domestic mines totaled 34,201 short tons in May, a 2 percent increase over the April production of 33,487 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The increased production was attributable to the longer working period during the month. The average daily rate of output was 1 percent below the April level. Output in the states East of the Mississippi River rose 2 percent in May. Decreased production from Northern Illinois and Wisconsin and from New York, Tennessee and Virginia was more than offset by substantial increases from southern Illinois and Kentucky. The labor strike which began April 1 at Austinville, Virginia, continued throughout May. Combined production in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma totaled 12,269 tons in May compared with 11,518 tons in April. The average daily rate of output was 3 percent above the April level.

Quicksilver — No unusual activity last week. Buyers and sellers appeared willing to await developments from the truce conferences in Korea. The market was quoted at $210 to $212 for flask, depending upon seller and quantity.

San Francisco.—Little or no activity was ap-

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parent on the market the past week with stocks quite limited. Metal quoted $210 per flask.

Tin—Continued unchanged at $1.06 per pound for grade A. The market appeared steady at this level regardless of lower prices named in London and Singapore. It was stated that representatives of the State Dept. and RFC have completed their survey in Bolivia and are returning to the U. S.

Zinc — Production of recoverable zinc from domestic mines in May increased 3 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output for the month, in terms of recoverable metal, was 57,907 short tons, produced at an average daily rate of 1,868 tons compared with the 56,167 tons produced in April at an average daily rate of 1,872 tons. May output was 12 percent above the average monthly production in 1950. Output from mines in the states East of the Mississippi River rose 9 percent with increases ranging from 3 percent to 21 percent reported from every state in the region. In the west central states combined production increased 3 percent. The average daily output, however, was slightly below the April rate. May production from the combined western states was 1 percent above the April total, although the average daily rate of output fell 3 percent.

Kellogg Co. Appoints Wolf, Champlin Vice-Presidents

The naming of two new vice-presidents, one to head up sales and the other to take charge of the company's manufacturing facilities in Jersey City, N. J., was announced July 17 by Warren L. Smith, president of the M. W. Kellogg Company, New York.

Russell J. Wolf, formerly assistant to the president of the firm, has been named vice-president in charge of sales. He will also continue to supervise Canadian projects as a vice-president of Canadian Kellogg Company, Ltd. Formerly general manager of the Equipment Manufacturing Division of Continental Can Company, Donald W. Champlin is the new vice-president in charge of Kellogg's manufacturing.

DuPont Co. Names duPont To Rubber Chemicals Post

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Pierre S. duPont, 3rd, assistant director of sales of the rubber chemicals division of the organic chemicals department, effective today. Mr. duPont, who is a member of the board of directors of the company, has been manager of rayon tire yarn sales since 1947. He joined the company in 1934 as a chemist at duPont's experimental station in Wilmington.

BIMS of Boston to Golf

BIMS of Boston will hold its next golf outing August 16 at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass. The annual BIMS fall golf tournament will take place September 12 at the Nashua Country Club, Nashua, N. H.

Trade Briefs

Clyde B. Morgan has been elected president of Rayonnier, Inc.

Chase Bag Company's Minneapolis, Minn., bowling team has made its six championships in a row by capturing first place honors in the Cedric Adams Women's Bowling League.

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- Citric Acid
- DDT (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)
- Ethylene Trithiocarbonate
- Sodium Hydrosulphide
- Sulphur — (Specially processed for all industrial and agricultural uses)
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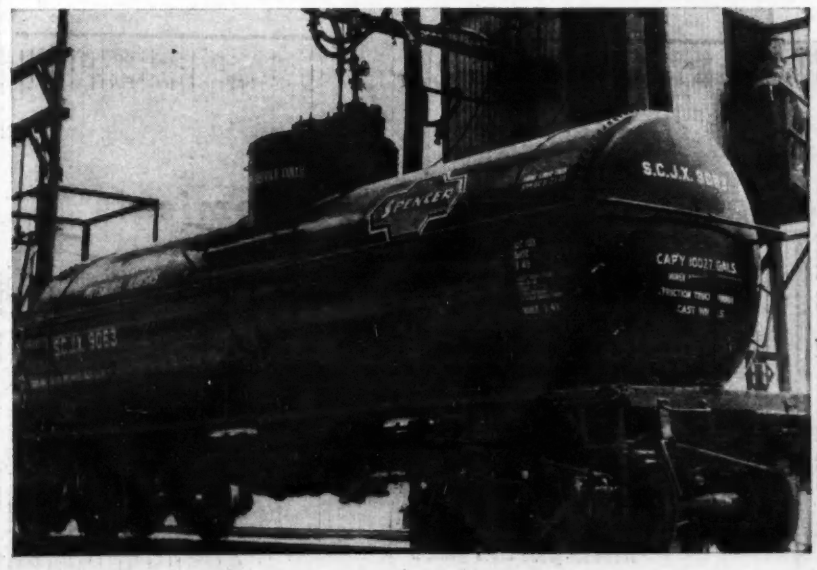

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Agricultural Chemicals

Tankage established a new low level for the year last week, in fact the lowest price since July, 1950. Absence of interest from feed houses was the principal cause for the decline. Hoof meal was also lower under a limited demand. Bone meal held about steady with moderate buying for feed and fertilizer requirements. Dried blood moved slowly with sellers naming former prices but admitting that concessions might be granted on a firm offer. Production of castor pomace remained down and there were no spot stocks available at the close of the week.

Normal superphosphate was advanced by one of the producers while others named the former price. The super market continued strong and tight with suppliers restricting sales to regular customers and cutting contract shipments 20 percent below those of last year. The sulphuric acid shortage accounted for the cutback. Recent purchases of phosphate rock for foreign account have cleaned up surplus stocks of high grade Florida rock and reduced stocks of low grade material. Ammonium sulphate remained tight with producers favoring month to month contracts rather than long term schedules. The Missouri river flood has not damaged an important ammonium nitrate plant but it has delayed the inflow and outflow of boxcars.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Production of coke-oven sulphate in May was placed at 155,402,803 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. April output was 146,853,144 pounds and in May last year 144,445,446 pounds were produced. Total output from January through May amounted to 735,424,320 pounds, compared with 645,634,689 for the corresponding period in 1950. Sales in May were 147,509,260 pounds against 147,097,581 in April and 178,663,461 pounds in May 1950. Stocks on May 31 amounted to 47,079,324 pounds, compared with 39,680,722 on April 30 and 114,947,174 pounds on May 31, 1950. The market at present maintains a strong position with producers more inclined to make month to month contracts than long range ones owing to the uncertainty surrounding the supply of sulphuric acid.

Bone Meal—Steady and meeting with a full seasonal demand. Raw is priced at $65 per ton bagged in carlots and steamed at $67.50.

Castor Pomace—There was on absence of important offerings last week and it was stated that production was down. The market was quoted firm at $5.50 per unit of ammonia in bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Feed houses were not active in this material. Sellers named $7 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago but admitted trading was slow.

Fish Meal—Production in May was placed at 12,587 tons by the Department of the Interior. This was an increase of 3,839 tons over the corresponding month in 1950. Importations for feed and fertilizer during April amounted to 10,466 tons, an increase of 4,124 tons over the same month in 1950. Output of menhaden meal in May was 7,693 tons, against 4,269 in May last year. Production of menhaden meal for 5 months ending May 31 was 8,613 tons, compared with 8,018 for the same time in 1950. Current fishing operations along the Atlantic coast showed rather poor results but in the Gulf, the catch was good. There was no change in prices.

Hoof Meal—Priced lower at Chicago with occasional sales at $7.25 per unit of ammonia.

Sodium Nitrate—Sales for side and top dressings are of seasonal dimensions. Stocks meeting demand but not excessive in either domestic or imported grades.

Tankage—Prices receded slightly under a continuance of slow demand from feed houses. Sellers named $7 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Producing plants running at about capacity in most areas. It was stated that the recent purchase by Japan has cleaned out all surplus stocks of high grade Florida rock and purchases for Germany have put a significant dent in available stocks of low grade. Both grades are relatively scarce at present with high-grade in much shorter supply than low.

Production of phosphate rock in Algeria in the first quarter of 1951 totaled 158,580 metric tons. Exports amounted to 106,180 tons. The M'Zafta mine, which was closed down, has resumed operations.

Superphosphate—One of the producers has advanced the price of normal to 78c. per unit of a.p.a. works, others are naming 76c. It was stated that shipments this year will average 20 percent lower than in 1950 and that producers will confine sales to regular customers. The shortage of sulphuric acid is the cause for the cutback.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
92.4	92.4	87.1	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Regular contract shipments accounted for the movement of domestic last week. Demand continued active with production maintained at or near capacity. No French material was offered and most of the German allotment is under contract.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles—Another dull week was recorded for the fertilizer market while indications of further shortages for the fall spreading season developed as production and allocation cutbacks became apparent for ammonium sulphate and phosphate materials. New contracts for Canadian materials are being prepared with no price change and no increase in tonnage allocations for this area. Interest in superphosphate from buyers in the Imperial Valley area is expected to be heavy relative to available stocks for the fall season. Fish meals continue to hold their ceiling price level with supplies tight. No price changes were reported during the week for other materials.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.95 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.80 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $95.30 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $3 less in bulk. Canadian material quoted same.

Blood meal—$82 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or more; $86 per ton for less than five tons, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $78 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$132-$135 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $146.90 per ton nominal for 65 percent sardine meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $147 per ton nominal for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle or Vancouver.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Pesticides

Market conditions are a bit softer than noted a month ago and demand from the cotton South has turned rather spotty. Supplies of BHC and DDT continued tight although domestic demand appeared to be fairly well leveled off. There was still a scarcity of toxaphene liquid and pyrethrum looked tighter than at any time this season. Weather conditions will play an important part in shaping demand through August, and it is possible that feverish activity may develop before the season closes. The acute shortage of chlorine has forced some of the manufacturers of synthetics to suspend operations.

Sulphur

Supplies are now under world-wide allocations. Export quotas covering the 250,000 long tons of crude sulphur which the United States would contribute to world pool, were established for the third quarter by the Office of International Trade. A quota of 7,500 long tons of refined sulphur also was established. This allotment makes a total of 730,000 long tons of crude sulphur and 22,500 long tons of refined sulphur that have been available for export licensing in the first nine months of this year. It was stated by one of the producers that total output from Gulf Coast brimstone mines and sulphur recoveries amounted to 2,690,000 long tons in the six months to June 30. For all of 1950 output was 5,342,000 tons.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Palestine Potash, Ltd., Plan To Resume Output Stymied

Palestine Potash, Ltd., is still running into serious technical difficulties in its plan to resume large-scale operations, according to reports from Tel Aviv, Israel. The company, which has an agreement with the Israeli government, has been having trouble in raising the equivalent of £12,000,000 in foreign currency for the venture. In fact The Israeli government has granted Palestine Potash additional time, until August 2, to raise the necessary money.

The problem of obtaining fresh water from the Israeli side of the border has not been solved and the present situation does not offer promise of concluding an agreement with Hashemite Jordan for use of water sources across the border.

Some improvement has been made in the road from Sodom to Beersheba, but the surface cannot take heavy truck traffic and the route is circuitous. The proposed extension of the railway from Migdal to Beersheba, which is regarded as essential for the economic transport of potash by land, is still in the planning stage.

DDT Priority Accorded Foreign Health Programs

All DDT manufacturers in the United States have been notified by the government that high priority ratings (W2 and W4) have been established for export orders of DDT and its formulations destined for public health programs and certain agricultural purposes, it has been announced by Dr. Fred L. Soper, director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, regional office of the World Health Organization.

These ratings give foreign health programs access to DDT stocks set aside under the National Production Authority order M-32, under which the industry is now operating. Quantities made accessible by these ratings are estimated to approximate 15,000,000 pounds, out of a total estimated production in the United States of 105,000,000 pounds annually.

Pesticides in Fertilizers Acted Upon by SFFCO

Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials unanimously adopted a resolution urging caution in the use of fertilizers containing pesticides at their recent meeting at St. Petersburg, Fla. The group expects to bring the resolution before the American Association of Fertilizer Control Officials at their next meeting in October in Washington, D. C.

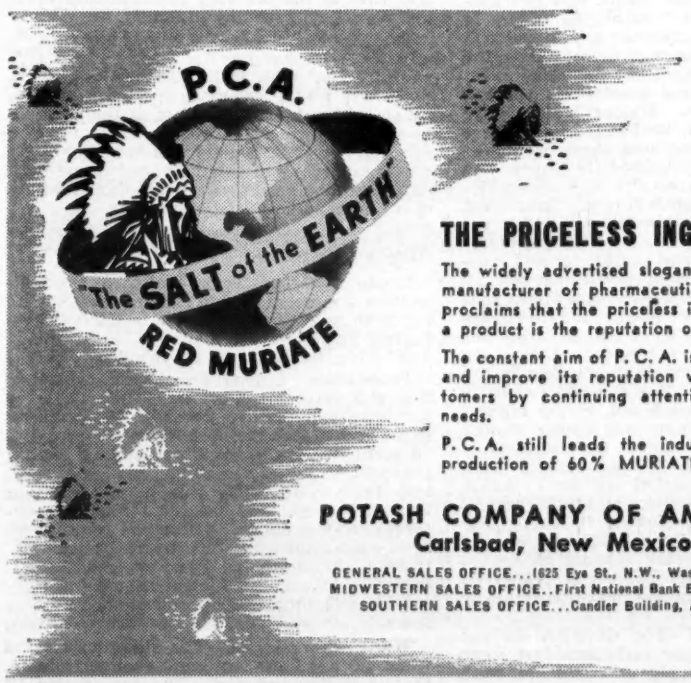
Pointing out that misapplication of mixtures of fertilizers and pesticides poses a real danger of contamination to crops and soils, the resolution urges SFFCO members not to "register, permit the sale or the custom mixing of fertilizers containing pesticides for field crop or horticultural use" unless they have been approved by state or agricultural experiment station officials. It also calls for the proper labelling of such mixtures and asks that they meet all requirements of fertilizer and pesticide laws of the various states.

Indonesia to Get Phosphate

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced July 16 that a procurement authorization amounting to $400,000 had been issued to Indonesia for the purchase of phosphate fertilizers in the United States and possessions, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.

Enco Moves in Tokyo

Enco Chemical Corporation, New York, has moved its Tokyo branch to new offices in the Marubun Building 1, Odenmacho, 2 Chome, Nihonbashi.



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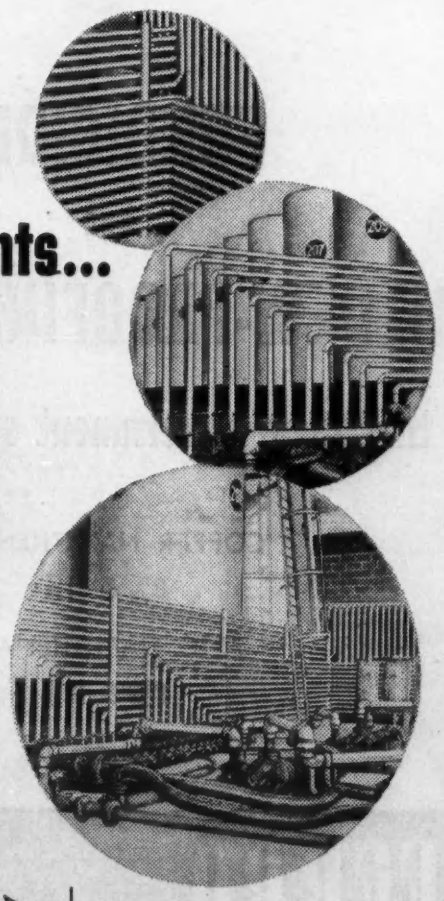

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Petroleum Derivatives

The conditions that had prevailed for some time were still pretty much in effect last week and it did not appear that there would be any considerable revisions in the immediate future. Toluol and xylol were still in a good position as to demand and while the supply was at a pretty good point, new customers were not always finding it easy to acquire enough.

Higher boilers were largely unchanged and appeared likely to stay in their present position for at least the immediate future. The demand continued at strong levels while the supply was not what could be called entirely free. Intermediate aromatic solvents held to the tight conditions of supply while the demand was as strong as it had been recently.

Aliphatics held about where they had been recently. The demand was good, although not at the highest levels possible, while the supply was sufficient to accommodate ordinary demand. The LPG's picture continued good, particularly for the summer months when the demand is ordinarily slow. This year it compared favorably, at least, to past years. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were in a good demand, although perhaps a little less than that of the peak period that was observed recently. The supply was not abundant but was adequate. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were in a good position as far as demand was concerned and the supply held ample.

Solvents and Diluents

No particular change was noted last week in the market for either toluol or xylol. The demand continued at what could be called good levels, and new customers were not always finding it easy to have their requirements accommodated. The expected increase of demand from the government for toluol had not come about yet, but it appeared possible in the not too far off future. Higher boilers were still pretty much unchanged and there were no indications that there would be any changes in the immediate future. The demand continued on the high side while the supply was still not free. Immediate aromatic solvents showed no change from the tight conditions that had been apparent in the supply and strong demand position that had been observed recently.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The conditions that had prevailed in the market for this material for some time were still in effect last week, and it did not appear that there would be any considerable changes in the immediate future. The demand was holding up well, although not at the highest levels, and the supply was strong enough to take care of it without any difficulty.

Lacquer Diluent—No real changes were apparent in the market last week, and it did not appear that there would be any for the immediate future at least. The supply held at sufficient amounts to take care of the ordering without difficulty, while the demand was at what could be called good, although not particularly strong, levels.

Rubber Solvent—The situation did not show any particular variations last week as far as the supply and demand were concerned. There was sufficient of the item on hand to take care of the needs of the market and the demand was holding at what could be called good levels, despite the fact that it was not as high as it could be.

Stoddard Solvent—The picture was about the same last week as it had been in previous weeks. This meant that the demand continued at good levels, even if it was not as high as it could be. The supply was at levels that were sufficiently high to obviate any great problem in the filling of orders.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—This item was in about the same position that it had been in in recent weeks, and the present conditions of the market did not point to any radical changes in the immediate future. The supply was strong enough to accommodate the market without any difficulty, while the demand continued at the satisfactory levels that had been apparent for some time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Good demand prevailed for butane and propane last week and, from present indications, it appeared that it would continue this season. During the summer months demand for LPG's ordinarily falls off from the peaks established during the cold weather and, while at present it was not as strong as it was last winter, it was still holding well for the summer, and particularly when examined against the performance of past summers. The supply was strong enough to accommodate the wants of the market without any difficulty. Prices in the Group 3 area were holding.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The demand for this material last week was at a good point, although perhaps a slight bit less than at the peaks established a few months ago. The supply was not what could be called abundant but there was enough of it to take care of the ordinary requirements of the market without any difficulty.

Paraffin—No changes of any importance were to be observed in the market for this material last week and it did not appear that there would be any in the immediate future. The demand was not at the peak levels that were established a short time ago but it was still good and the supply, although not what could be called overstrong, was at levels that made the filling of ordinary orders relatively easy.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission has set a record production goal for next month. It amounts to 2,953,452 barrels of crude oil daily. This is up 2,623 from the figure set on July 14.

Petrolatum—A good demand characterized this market last week. While there had been some easings recently they were slight and had no great effect on the overall picture. Last week it was said by one producer that there were not enough easings to mention. The supply was high enough to make the filling of orders no considerable problem. There had recently been some difficulty with drums but now that efforts were being made by producers to have their empties returned there was a considerable improvement reported on that score.

White Mineral Oils—The situation last week did not show any great change from that of the recent past. The supply was still holding up at good levels and the demand was satisfactory. While there had been some easings lately they were of a minor nature and as of last week it was said that they were not having any effect on the market. The drums situation had improved now that efforts were being made to have the empties returned.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand has remained steady again the past week for solvents and diluents. Supplies continue adequate to meet present requirements. Price listings are unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent listed from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Steady demand continues for butane which remains in limited supply, quoted 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane stocks are abundant, with shading apparent on the 4.3c. per gallon posted price, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Demand for high melting point paraffin waxes continued to hold at a good level with supplies still reported on the limited side. 122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.65c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound respectively.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 7 totaled 245,815,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the revised total of 247,299,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,484,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 2,714,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,230,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Low Dust Concentration Measuring Data Available

A report discussing new low dust concentration measuring methods and their use to test experimental devices for protecting compression machinery from these low dust concentrations is now available to the public, the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce has announced.

In developing synthetic liquid fuel processes, the Bureau of Mines has found that when vast volumes of gas are compressed, as has to be done in these processes, the slightest traces of dust in the gas can destroy the compression machinery in a few minutes. To create automatic devices which would prevent such damage, the Bureau of Mines therefore developed special methods for measuring these very low dust concentrations. With these new test methods, it is possible to test new low dust concentration detecting instruments developed for the bureau.

The methods to test these instruments and the new dust measuring devices themselves are described in a report issued by the Bureau of Mines, as Report of Investigations 4782, "Investigation of a Photoelectric Device for the Determination of Low Concentrations of Dust." A limited number of copies are available without charge upon request to the publications distribution section, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

PB 103 260, "Investigation of a Photoelectric Device for the Determination of Low Concentrations of Dust," thirteen pages including photographs, diagrams, graphs and tables is also available from the Library of Congress photo-duplication service publication board project, Washington 25, D. C., at $1.75 in microfilm or $2.50 in photostat. Orders should be accompanied by remittance payable to the Librarian of Congress.

Morrison in PAD Post

Richard M. Morrison has been named deputy director of the materials division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense. Mr. Morrison, on leave from the Texas Company, will serve without pay. He will serve as deputy under Frank A. Watts, president director of the materials division, and will replace Mr. Watts as director when the latter returns to the Humble Oil & Refining Company, from which he is on leave.

Jersey Standard Affiliate To Run Colombia Refinery

International Petroleum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, has announced that its wholly-owned subsidiary, International Petroleum (Colombia), Ltd., will operate with complete autonomy the big refinery at Barrancabermeja, Colombia, when the Colombian government takes over ownership of the plant from the Tropical Oil Company, whose concession expires on August 25. International Petroleum is an affiliate of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York.

Under the terms of the agreement between International Petroleum and Colombia's national oil company, Empresa Colombiana de Petroleous, the refinery will be improved and expanded by the addition of $20,000,000 of new facilities to be built by Empresa. To help finance the project, International will lend Empresa $10,000,000, to be paid over a ten-year period. The pact also provides that International Colombia will pay Empresa a fixed annual amount plus fees which will vary with the barrels of raw materials treated in the refinery. International will also buy its crude oil from Empresa, subject to Colombia price control regulations.

International Petroleum Company, Ltd., has also announced the election of Henry B. Wilson, jr., to its board of directors, effective September 1. Mr. Wilson has been assistant manager of the employee relations department of Jersey Standard since September, 1948.

Trade Briefs

William G. Taylor has been promoted to assistant manager of the purchasing department of Texas Company.

Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., has acquired ninety acres of land near Hartford, Ill., for use as a terminal.

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Coaltar Chemicals

The benzol consuming industries welcomed the completion of a barter deal arranged by RFC with Benzol Verland, an association of 70 percent of the benzol producers of Western Germany. Under the barter arrangement 75,000 tons of 90 octane gasoline were exchanged for 25,000 tons of benzol. The benzol was earmarked for the production of styrene for use in government owned synthetic rubber plants. It was felt that this might release some of the benzol being taken for styrene out of the regular market channels, for the production of other benzol consuming chemicals such as phenol and anilin.

Plans for expanded phthalic anhydride production continued to increase last week with announcement of a producer for plans of another new plant having a capacity of 36,000,000 pounds per year, the construction of which was pending NPA certificate of necessity approval. Meanwhile, the phthalic market continued to be one of acute scarcity.

The naphthalene supply picture remained cloudy because of the uncertainty of imports from abroad, which were liable to shrink drastically before the year end. Expanded domestic production could not make up the difference.

Creosote was abundant in the face of increased domestic production and consuming levels under that of a year ago. Light oils, other than benzol, were in a somewhat easier supply position. Dyestuffs and an increasing number of intermediates had very recently undergone a significant relaxation of demand, which was expected to pick up again by fall. Most basic products, however, were still severely tight.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the production rate for the week ended July 21 as 101.9 percent of theoretical capacity which was equivalent to the production of 2,037,000 tons of ingots and castings. This was the twentieth consecutive week in which the industry operated at levels in excess of 2,000,000 tons. One week ago the operating rate was 2,029,000 tons and one year ago it was 1,894,800 tons.

Amendment 3 to SR-13 added an "inadvertently omitted" part to the regulation, clarifying the fact that producers may increase ceiling prices determined under GCPR by an amount sufficient to cover increases incurred after January 25, and prior to September 30, 1951.

Basic Products

Benzol—Efforts to boost the available supply of this critical chemical were being exerted in every direction. With domestic production continuing at peak levels in excess of former years, the major hope for relief lay in the direction of imports. The RFC arranged a barter deal with Western Germany by which the United States will get 25,000 tons of benzol in exchange for 75,000 tons of 90 octane gasoline. The arrangement was made between RFC and Benzol Verland, as association representing some 70 percent of Germany's benzol producers.

Despite the critical scarcity of benzol for their own chemical end-use, the British have been living up to their contract negotiated in June of last year under which some 22,000,000 gallons of benzol per year was to be shipped to the United States over a five year period. At the end of 1950 better than 5,000,000 gallons had been shipped against this contract, and by June 1, 1951, another 16,400,000 gallons was shipped.

The bartered German benzol was said to be earmarked for use in styrene production for government owned synthetic rubber plants. This ought to make more benzol available for the production of other benzol derived chemicals, most of which are in an acutely tight supply position.

The output of benzol in England was said to be running at the rate of around 98,000,000 gallons this year, and possibly higher. However, it was doubted that exports to the United States would be significantly increased because of British domestic needs for the product. Actual production figures for England in 1950 showed an output of 96,200,000 gallons of which 66,000,000 gallons was cokeoven production, 25,800,000 gas works production, and 4,400,000 gallons tar distillation production.

The Bureau of Mines reported the output of cokeoven benzol during May of this year as 15,350,035 gallons, compared with the April figure of 15,076,750 gallons, and the 14,637,330 gallons produced in May of last year. This brought the total cokeoven output of benzol for the first five months of this year to 75,097,191 gallons, as against 64,261,498 gallons during the corresponding period of last year.

Coaltar—Crude tar production in May was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 68,322,665 gallons, up 3.8 percent over the April production figure of 65,826,389 gallons. In May of last year cokeoven operators turned out 66,287,852 gallons. This brought the total coaltar cokeoven production for the first five months of this year to 327,338,906 gallons, as against the 287,324,981 gallons turned out during the corresponding period of 1950.

Creosote—The abundant supply position of creosote was expected to maintain this status in the weeks immediately ahead, provided that wood preservation operations hold their present level. Production was relatively high, and producers said it would not take much of a shift downward in consumption trends to lead to serious backing up of stocks. Output in May by cokeoven operators amounted to 3,027,016 gallons, an increase of 15.7 percent over the April production figure of 2,616,300 gallons. In May of last year 2,369,351 gallons were produced.

The fact that this year wood preserving operations were running somewhat under the volume of last year, combined with increased domestic creosote production, made up the chief factors behind the plentiful supply in the current market.

Cresol—This item moved in its various grades almost wholly under contract, with none left over for spot sale. The quota quantities under contract moved to established consumers with reasonable promptness, but in some cases the quotas were lessened due to expanded producer use of their own output. No relief from the critical market position which has long characterized cresol, could be expected.

Cresylic Acid—There was a slowness in import acid inquiry still in evidence last week, but this was expected to give way to more active trading as fall approaches. Meanwhile domestic acid demand continued far in excess of supply with no relief from present scarcities in sight. Material moved under contract to consuming industries under a quota system based on previous purchases to give as equitable distribution as possible. Prices were firmly held, being prevented from advancing by government regulations, and supported from lowering by the high cost of manufacture.

Naphthalene — Cokeoven producers turned out 10,922,864 pounds of crude naphthalene in May, according to the Bureau of Mines, as against 10,630,817 pounds in April. In May of last year 8,780,999 pounds were produced by cokeoven operators. This brought total cokeoven naphthalene production during the first five months of this year to 51,862,237 pounds, compared with 39,301,040 pounds during the corresponding period of 1950.

The pressure on crude naphthalene markets over recent weeks had grown more intense, not due to greater end-use requirements, but to the dwindling of available import supplies from abroad. This

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended July 21 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	993,149
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,284,070
Benzol	gals.	3,346,778
Coaltar	gals.	15,237,364
Creosote oil	gals.	612,215
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,081,532
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,488
Toluol	gals.	632,622
Xylol	gals.	163,257

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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process was expected to continue for the balance of the year, due to the increasing consumption of their own naphthalene by European chemical manufacturers.

Phenol—If, in consequence of current armistice negotiations in Korea, there should be any let-up in the accelerated synthetic rubber program, or even if it held to its present pace, the barter deal by which RFC arranged an exchange of 75,000 tons of 90 octane gasoline for 25,000 tons of benzol earmarked for styrene production for government owned synthetic rubber plants, phenol manufacturers were likely to be better off. More benzol ought to be available for the production of phenol, nylon, anilin, and other chemicals by partially the amount of the German material which arrives, because the high priority synthetic rubber program would be taking that much less of the currently available benzol for styrene production. Styrene plastics producers would, of course, come in for their share of some extra styrene, but phenol producers ought to gain some production, too, it was stated in some quarters.

Production of synthetic phenol in Japan in 1950 was reported as 3,400 metric tons. It was expected that the 1951 output would be substantially greater as a result of increased operations of the synthetic fiber industry.

Pyridin—The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven output of crude tar bases in May at 44,538 gallons, as against 48,612 gallons in April. May of 1950 saw only 36,990 gallons produced. Tar base output for the first five months of 1951 by cokeoven operators totaled 195,571 gallons, a substantial gain over the 149,000 gallons turned out during the corresponding period of 1950.

The most critical pinch in refined products derived from crude bases was in refined 2-degree pyridin, where demand had grown to several times the possible output. Alphapicoline was also very critical, so much so that substitutions and replacements were having to be used wherever feasible.

Cokeoven production of refined 2-degree pyridin was up sharply in May over April, the figures being 159,617 pounds in May, against 95,057 pounds in April. In May of 1950, 95,062 pounds were produced by cokeoven operators. For the first five months of this year cokeoven refined pyridin production totaled 590,641 pounds, compared with 458,443 pounds during the first five months of 1950.

Solvent Naphtha—Demand for solvent naphtha had eased somewhat in certain quarters, but still was being shipped as fast as it could be produced. The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven production of crude heavy solvent for May as amounting to 497,738 gallons, up 12.7 percent over the April figure of 441,625 gallons. This brought the total cokeoven heavy solvent output for the first five months of 1951 to 2,240,147 gallons, compared with 1,936,977 gallons turned out during the corresponding period of 1950.

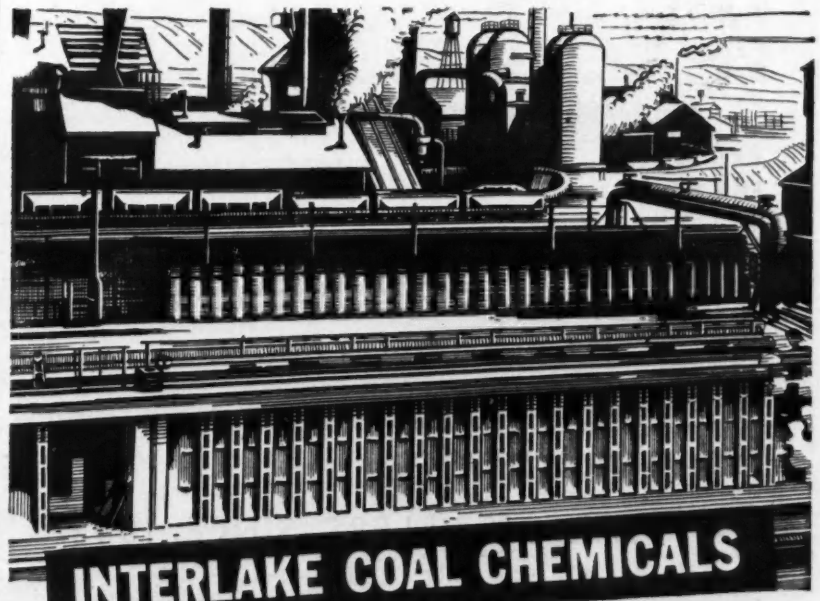
Refined light solvent produced by cokeoven operators amounted to 8,266 gallons in May, as against 16,428 gallons in April, a sharp drop of 49.7 percent, and very much under the output in May of last year when 23,943 gallons were produced. During the first five months of this year total cokeoven production of refined solvent was only 63,697 gallons, compared with 122,558 gallons in the same period of 1950. This was felt to be compensated for by the stepped-up output of xylol.

Toluol—The market was still characterized by a much easier position than prevailed during the first half of the year, and as yet the expected greater demand had not appeared nor was it expected to do so for another month of two. Meanwhile, producers were enjoying a period of relaxed pressure on orders, and in some cases were in the position of soliciting business.

Stocks on coaltar aromatics were in a considerably better position than they were a year ago, except benzol, the chief demand for the latter material being chemical rather than solvent.

The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven production of toluol in May as amounting to 3,018,633 gallons, as against the April output of 2,873,166 gallons. In May of 1950 production amounted to 2,834,700 gallons. This brought the cokeoven output during the first five months of this year to 14,158,792 gallons, compared with 11,810,848 gallons for the corresponding period of last year.

Xylol—The xylol output of cokeoven operators in May was little changed from that of April, the production figures as reported by the Bureau of Mines being 781,031 gallons and 794,296 gallons, respectively. Both months were ahead of May of last year when 739,819 gallons were produced. This brought the first five months



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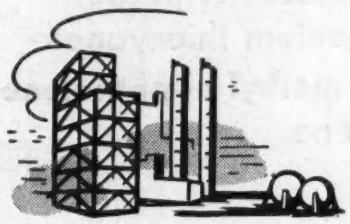

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total of 1951 cokeoven xylol production to 3,747,250 gallons, as compared with 3,112,252 gallons for the like period of 1950.

Dyes

The demand for dyestuffs in general, but not all types, was still quite slow reflecting the adverse conditions which have prevailed in the textile industry over recent months. An upswing in business volume was expected to develop this fall.

Production of dyes in Japan over the year 1950 averages 746 metric tons per month, actual monthly output varying from 500 metric tons in January to 1,308 metric tons in December. Sulphur dyes were the type produced in greatest volume followed by direct dyes. So far this year production has been running in excess of 1,000 metric tons per month.

Intermediates

Anilin—The critical anilin oil situation which has long plagued producers of hydroquinone and other derived products as well as dyestuffs, showed no signs of easing last week. The benzol and chlorine scarcities being the chief limiting factors to adequate anilin supplies. Some relief from the benzol angle might be indirectly afforded anilin in the future as a consequence of the barter of 75,000 tons of 90 octane gasoline for 25,000 tons of benzol arranged by RFC with Western Germany. This benzol was earmarked for styrene production for government-owned synthetic rubber plants, and might release more benzol in the general market for other chemical end-uses.

Phthalic Anhydride—The production capacity of the country for phthalic anhydride manufacture was being expanded in various quarters, which when all completed would very substantially increase the potential output. Last week a producer announced the plans for construction of another plant with a capacity of some 36,000,000 pounds per year, pending NPA certificate of necessity approval. This was in addition to a plant currently under construction having a capacity of 30,000,000 pounds per year. Supplies were still critically short and were expected to remain so reflecting the decline in naphthalene imports.

The alkyd resin market, an industry large in phthalic anhydride consumption, had eased considerably in recent weeks except for those resins which were styrenated. Any curtailment in phthalic requirements that might result from the temporary lull in alkyd resins, however, was not likely to be adversely reflected in the phthalic anhydride market, as such, because of the low inventory position of most phthalic consumers.

Trade Briefs

Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Ltd., Canada, is increasing the capacity of its phthalic anhydride plant at Toronto.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has named Leo J. Dillon to the newly-created post of security officer, with responsibility for security programs at all company plants.

Dr. Donald S. Hirtle, director of the research laboratories of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, has been elected chairman of the Cincinnati section of the American Chemical Society.

Koppers Appoints Katz To District Sales Post

S. J. Katz has been named manager of Pacific Coast district sales for the tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. For the past two years, Mr. Katz has been assistant district sales manager, and before that was assistant manager of the division's midwest sales district at Chicago. His present headquarters are at 390 Ninth street, San Francisco, Calif., but on or about September 1 his office will be located at the new district headquarters, 727 East Gage avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Katz joined Koppers in 1921 as a chemist in the St. Louis plant of the tar products division.

Kittner Joins Monsanto

Robert H. Kittner has joined the general development department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Kittner comes to Monsanto from Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, where he was production manager. From 1944 to 1946 he was manager of the plastics and chemicals division of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Md. In 1946 he was named vice-president in charge of the chemicals division of that company. He joined Industrial Rayon in 1950.

Federated Metals Develops New Slide Rule for Corrosion Work

A new slide rule, designed to assist those engaged in cathodic protection of pipelines, has been developed by federated metals division, American Smelting & Refining Company. It is called a "Magnesium Anode Cathodic Protection Guide."

With pipe size and coil resistivity known, the slide rule is said to give required magnesium anode size and life, length of pipe protected, and current output. The slide rule will be sent free to those engaged in cathodic protection work. Request on your company letterhead to federal metals division, American Smelting & Refining Company, 120 Broadway, New York 5.

Pentachlorophenol Data Offered

An up-to-date compilation of specifications for the use of pentachlorophenol wood preservative issued by state, federal and armed forces agencies is available from Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The seventeen-page bulletin contains sixty specifications and an abstract of each, including several by utilities, associations and regional groups. They range from specifications for the chemical itself to formulations for treating structural lumber and poles.

Hercules Promotes Martin

John M. Martin has been named assistant general manager of the explosives department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. For the past four years he has served as assistant general manager of the company's cellulose products department. Mr. Martin joined Hercules in 1934.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was no improvement in the quiet demand for textile and leather chemicals last week. The market reflected the usual summer vacation period, plus the uncertainty of the Korean cease fire parleys. While new business was inactive, consumers continued to absorb moderate quantities against former contracts. Egg albumen flake was dropped sharply, while yolk was unchanged. Lower cost of castor oil and tallow has weakened sulphonated grades, and prices were merely nominal in the absence of trading.

Activity in sizing materials was restricted to the withdrawals against former orders. Inquiry for forward needs was lacking, as consumers continued to purchase in a hand to mouth manner. Corn dextrin and starch were quotably unchanged and moved seasonally on current contracts. Potato starch was quiet and well held at current quotations. Trading in tapioca flour was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Sago flour was dull and featureless on spot and for shipment from abroad.

Consuming inquiry for tanning materials continued slow, except for a fair demand for quebracho and wattle bark and extract. Offers of quebracho extract continued light, while supplies of wattle bark and extract were unobtainable until October.

Activity in the wool industry decreased during March due to strikes it was reported by the Census Bureau. Raw wool stocks, scoured basis held on April 1 were 11 percent lower than for the same time last year. Manufacturers stocks rose from 140,000,000 pounds to 153,000,000 pounds, while dealers stocks declined from 40,000,000 pounds to 23,000,000 pounds. Production of woolen and worsted woven fabric during the first quarter of 1951 totaled 99,000,000 yards, 12 percent less than for the fourth quarter of 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Castor oil, sulphonated, 1c. per lb.
Egg albumen, flake, 9c. per lb.
Tallow, sulphonated, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
316.7	324.3	324.3	225.1	236.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Interest in replacements was quiet. Deliveries against former orders moved in fair volume. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Bichromates—Supply situation has improved slightly, but increased supplies were readily taken against former contracts. Offerings were still scarce. Export demand was quite active and unsatisfied. Prices were unchanged and strong.

Sodium Acetate—Market was steady but quiet. Supply condition has eased and stocks were adequate to meet current demand. Quotations were without change and well held.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Firm conditions prevailed in this market. Deliveries against standing orders were in good request. Production was sold up. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Recent declines in castor oil and tallow were reflected in sulphonated grades, which were reduced about 1c. per pound. Trading was practically at a standstill and quotations were merely nominal in the absence of business. Sulphonated castor was nominal at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, and tallow, 8c. to 8½c., same basis, depending upon quantity and seller.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Active consuming demand continued to absorb the dried soluble blood production. It was reported that makers were behind in deliveries. Prices were unchanged and firm. Albumin was in steady request and in better supply. Quotations of this grade also were maintained at current levels.

Corn Dextrin—New business was reported light, chiefly for immediate delivery, while withdrawals against former orders moved in fair volume. All grades were maintained at former quotations.

Corn Starch—New business was reported limited to immediate needs. Deliveries against contracts were in fair request. Prices were without change and well held. Visible corn supply declined 2,554,000 bushels to 36,378,000 bushels for the week ended July 13, compared with 37,414,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Consuming interest was restricted to actual requirements. Market was easier and dropped sharply. Edible flake was reduced to $1.98 to $2 per pound and powder, $2.02 to $2.04 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical albumen was firm and in limited supply. Small lots were moved at $1.08 per pound, spot delivery.

Egg Yolk—This market remained steady, despite light demand. High production cost kept prices firm at $1.31 to $1.33 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Business was reported slow. Prices were without change and steady. Maine starch was maintained at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, and Idaho, 5½c., same basis. Supplies on the spot were unchanged at 7¾c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Potato production in New England as of July 1 is estimated at 59,023,000 bushels for 1951, by the Department of Agriculture. This is 20 percent less than the 1950 production of 71,394,000 bushels, and compares with 1940-49 average of 70,103,000 bushels. The 1951 potato crop for the entire country is indicated at 356,043,000 bushels, against the 1950 crop of 439,500,000 bushels and 1940-49 average of 410,203,000 bushels.

Sago Flour—There was little doing in this market. Trading was quiet for spot and forward deliveries. Shipments of unrefined were unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Refined on spot was quoted at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, and unrefined, 7½c. to 7¾c.

Tapioca Flour—Demand was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and well held. Replacements from primary sources continued inactive. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound; medium, 7½c. to 7¾c., and low, 6¾c. to 7c., depending upon quantity.

Tanning Materials

Trading in leather was slightly better, but most sales were reported at lower prices. More interest was noted in calf skins and leather, and sole leather at price concessions. Shoe manufacturers were reported to be carrying good sized leather inventories. Limited orders for shoes for Fall delivery has reduced the output and plants were operating on part time basis, due to large shoe stocks held by retailers.

Cutch—Higher prices will become effective for arrival here on October 1 and later. August forward shipments were advanced to 8c. per pound, exdock. Offers for shipment were limited and maintained at the advance. Buying interest was quite active.

Mangrove Bark—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Shipments, however, were well held at prevailing levels. Ecuadorial and Colombian, 30-32 percent tannin bark was unchanged at $58 to $59 per short ton, exdock. African bark 38 percent tannin offers for shipment were slightly freer and quoted at $81 to $82 per ton, exdock. Buyers considered prices too high.

Myrobalans—Business was inactive. Primary market was reported steady and quotably unchanged. Shipments of J1's were held at $63 per ton and crushed, $83 to $85 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract — Offers for shipment continued scarce. Tanners showed a good inquiry for prompt shipment but business was restricted by limited offerings. Market was firm. Solid ordinary was quoted at 10 5/16c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified at 11c., same basis.

Valonia—Consuming inquiry for replacements was reported nil. Prices were unchanged and steady. Cups were quoted at $70 to $71 per ton, exdock and beards, $92 to $93, same basis.

Wattle—Scarcity of available offers for shipment and good inquiry continued to feature this market. No improvement is expected until October. Primary market was firm. Prices, however, were more or less nominal in the absence of trading. Fair average bark ranged from $98 to $101 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 to $96, same basis. Extract was firm at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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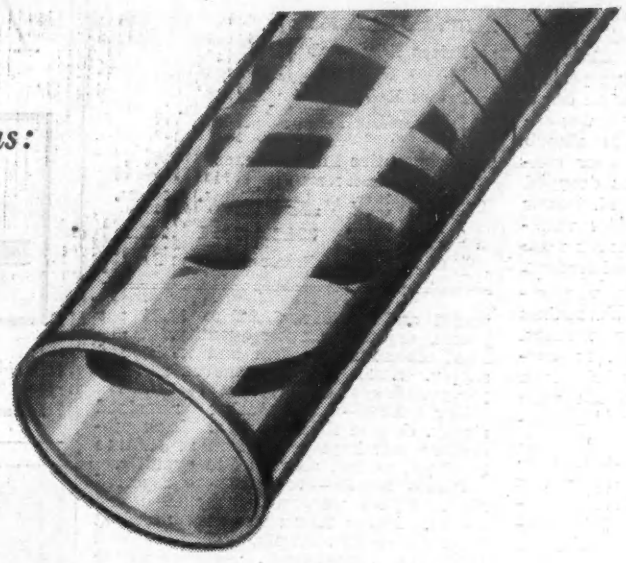

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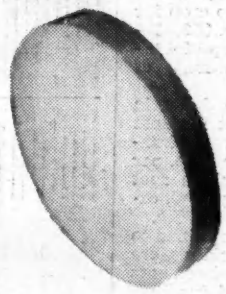

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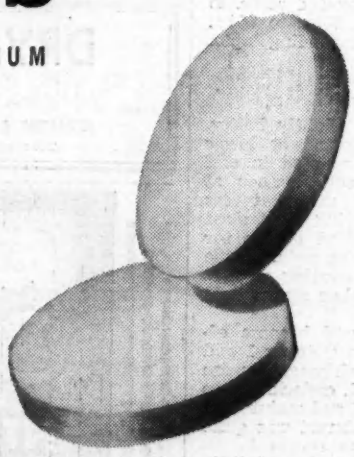

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In the second advance in as many weeks, roller processed nonfat milk solids was upped ¼ cent per pound, in carlots. Other than this commodity, price movements were non-existent in the market.

Due to a general slackening in demand in many industries throughout the country, some imported items which had enjoyed a good demand some months ago, were in lessened inquiry. Natural camphor, for example, has shown a noticeable decline. The resumption of production by a major manufacturer of synthetic camphor some months ago has resulted in a drop in demand from domestic consumers of the natural material. Imported tartaric acid, too, and cream of tartar were in noticeably less demand. In this case it was reported that the price asked, being substantially over the domestically produced material, was felt to be excessive, by consumers.

Aside from a general easing in the demand for many chemicals, many were still tight. Acetone remains in short supply. It has such a wide variety of applications in so many industries that it was not difficult to understand its continued shortage. The demand from the rayon industry and from the manufacturers of cellulose acetate plastics and explosives was said to be continuing at strong levels.

Sebacic acid, the production of which is dependent upon sulphuric acid in the manufacturing process, continues in tight supply. Collodion, dependent upon tin for use in the manufacture of tin-lined drums in packaging the material, remained short.

Alcohol, supplies of which have been bolstered to a great extent by importations of European alcohol, was in good supply. According to figures provided by the Alcohol Tax Unit, the amount of imported undenatured alcohol withdrawn from customs custody in May amounted to more than half the domestic production in that month.

Acetone—Unlike some of the other large volume organic solvents, acetone continues in a short position. While the degree of tightness varied with producers, in very few instances was it said that there was enough acetone to fully take care of consumer needs.

Demand from the manufacturers, of rayon, cellulose acetate plastics, explosives and lacquers was continuing at high levels with little expectation of any significant easing in the near future. It was considered that the many varied applications of acetone would preclude any excess of the ketone for some time.

Alcohol—Demand for industrial alcohol has dropped off from the high levels prevalent in the not too distant past. This easement has been attributed to several factors. The shellac business has fallen off recently resulting in a significant letup in the demand from that industry. The general slackening in production in the many industries manufacturing consumer goods has had a perceptible effect on the volume of demand for alcohol.

The defense program apparently has far from reached its peak production stride and it appeared that no one was quite sure as to whether announced production goals would be attempted in view of the present uncertainty in the government as to the world political situation.

Production of industrial alcohol, according to the latest available figures from the Alcohol Tax Unit, has shown a sizable increase. Total production in May was some 12,000,000 gallons over the preceding month. From all indications, it was felt that alcohol would continue in good supply at the present rate of consumption. Sizable importations of French alcohol, with additional quantities already contracted for in the coming year, were expected to further augment the domestic production.

The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on July 17 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of May, 1951, in comparison with May, 1950.

Production

	Proof gallons 1951	1950
Ethyl	46,178,854	33,409,663
*Completely denatured	110,171	30,056
*Specially denatured	27,952,990	15,955,115

Note: Negative production figure results from deduction of completely denatured alcohol, previously reported produced, which was converted to specially denatured alcohol.

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1951	1950
†Ethyl, tax paid	1,719,061	3,257,017
tax free	42,732,602	29,684,767
*Completely denatured	51,633	54,073
*Specially denatured	29,102,549	16,795,860

Stocks

	Gallons 1951	1950
†Ethyl	91,085,264	28,502,033
*Completely denatured	56,945	80,334
*Specially denatured	8,687,026	1,406,713

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in May, 1951, and May, 1950, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1951	1950
Corn and corn products	24,115,058	198,560
Rye and rye products	.....	.....
Malt and malt products	8,882,030	.....
Wheat and wheat products	.....	44
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	72,754,658	.....
Total grain	105,751,746	198,604
Potatoes & potato products	.....	.....
Ethylene gas	5,130,446	7,555,724
Other materials	215,726	230,756
	Wine gallons 1951	1950
Molasses	17,253,677	16,105,588
Ethyl sulphate	15,639,425	11,720,033
Sulphite liquors	22,473,600	21,857,600
Other materials	3,176,627	2,112,674
*Products used in redistillation	1,383,090	1,362,924

* Proof gallons.

Argols—Demand for these commodities which are the raw materials used in the manufacture of tartaric acid and cream of tartar of natural origin, was said to be somewhat quiet. Supplies were in good shape and ample for present needs. The price per 100 kilos, on argols of 50 percent minimum grades remained at $35 per hundred kilos, based on 100 percent purity.

Caffeine—Demand for this material continued strong as it has for some time. Supplies were in a fair position, although some producers were reported in a tighter position than others.

Camphor—The market for natural camphor continued more or less quiet last week with supplies adequate for existing needs. The price has held at much the same levels prevailing over recent weeks. Some dealers were reported to be shading their prices under the market in an effort to clear out their inventories. Demand has dropped off noticeably since the synthetic material had become more generally available some months ago.

Synthetic camphor was in strong demand and supplies were tight. Demand from abroad has tightened supplies available for domestic consumption with some traders in this material allocating orders.

Prices in effect for the natural powdered product ranged from 45c. to 70c. per pound, in 100 pound lots, with the average price around 60c. In tablet form, the same material ranged from 73c. to 95c. per pound.

Castor Oil—Trade continued very quiet in this market with virtually no beans being offered. Opinion was expressed in some quarters that Brazilian interests were holding on to stocks awaiting better market conditions. Offerings of oil remained scarce.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 1,096,650 pounds as compared to the 451,500 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. There were no imports of oil at these ports as compared to the 781 tons brought in during the corresponding week in 1950.

Total imports of beans at these ports from January 1 to July 20, 1951, amounted to 106,998,050 pounds as compared with the 123,033,750 pounds in the corresponding period in 1950.

Imports of oil from January 1 to July 20, 1951, totaled 9,345 tons, 2,043,968 kilos, and 20,909 drums, weight unspecified, as compared with the 7,750 tons, 1,017,220 kilos and 539 drums, weight unspecified, in 1950.

Cerium Hydrate—As with most cerium compounds, the demand for the hydrate was said to be at high levels. All expec-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
262.8	262.8	265.8	255.8	257.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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tations were for a continued tight supply of this material due to restrictions on the metal. At least one major producer had reported that he was forced to turn away many orders due to inability to fulfill them. Contracted orders were reported weeks behind on delivery. The current price spread ranged from $1.25 to $1.35 per pound, in drums.

Cholesterol—In a continuation of a trend evident in this market for some time, demand remained at strong levels. Supplies of this material were tight and expected to continue so in the immediate future, it was said. In 100-pound lots this price ranged from $8.80 to $9.50 per pound, although the feeling was expressed in some quarters that material at the lower figure was not to be had. The price spread for smaller quantities ranged from $9 to $10.50 per pound.

Citric Acid—Demand for this item continues virtually unabated, with most producers working at peak production in an effort to meet commitments. Supplies are quite tight and are expected to continue in this fashion for some time to come.

Expansion of existing facilities for the production of citric acid was expected to alleviate shortages somewhat. Expectations for relief from foreign sources were very slim, the supplies of the acid in the United Kingdom being very tight. None was said to be available for export.

Collodion — Demand for this material continued good, while supplies were on the tight side. The use of tin-lined drums in the packaging of collodion has considerably affected supply availability. Tin, of course, has been under government allocation and consequently difficult to secure for some uses. Prices currently in effect for the USP material, in drums, were 32½c. per pound for the standard material, the flexible grade being 1½c. per pound higher.

Gelatin—Figures released July 16, 1951, by the Bureau of Census indicated a total production of 3,728,926 pounds of this material other than photographic in May, 1951, as compared to a total of 3,545,617 pounds in April. Production in May, 1950, totaled 3,085,267 pounds.

Shipments of gelatin, except photographic, totaled 3,228,129 pounds in May, 1951, as compared to the 3,154,011 pounds shipped in April. Total shipments in May of last year amounted to 3,402,097 pounds.

Stocks at the end of May, 1951, totaled 6,504,120 pounds, compared to April's total of 6,003,323 pounds. Stocks at the end of May last year totaled 6,239,776 pounds.

Menthol—In a virtually stagnant market natural menthol remained at about $11 for the Brazilian and $11.60 for the Chinese. These prices could not actually be considered true market prices, but rather only an approximation of the market. Some dealers in an effort to stimulate business have shaded prices as much as 60c. per pound below the market. With both large and small consumers fully stocked on menthol due to last Fall's buying splurge, it was said to be improbable that trading would pick up to any great extent until these stocks were depleted.

Milk Powder—The market was generally steady. Prices held to the levels of the preceding week with the exception of roller processed nonfat dry milk which was advanced ¼c. per pound in carlots. The resultant price spread on this item ranged from 14c. to 16¾c. per pound. Demand was moderate but supplies of the roller dried milk were light, although adequate for trade needs.

Spray processed nonfat dry milk was in liberal supply, demand being fair. The bakery strike in New York had disrupted normal movement in that area.

The market for dry whole milk continued steady with demand light. Supplies were more than adequate. The 26 percent butterfat material was offered at 36c. to 41½c. while the 28 percent milk ranged from 37c. to 44¾c. per pound. No prices were reported for roller dried whole milk, there being insufficient sales activity to indicate a price trend.

USDA announced purchases of 2,322,978 pounds of spray processed nonfat dry milk solids during the week ended July

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12, 1951. This brought the total amount purchased this year to 15,054,631 pounds as compared to the 192,163,765 pounds purchased in the corresponding period last yeai. No purchases of roller dried skimmed milk were reported, there being 291,600 pounds bought to date this year. Sales in the corresponding week last year were nil. Total sales of spray dried milk to date this year amounted to 21,952,508 pounds while the total roller process milk sold amounted to 26,752,861 in the same period.

Sebacic Acid—Demand for this material continued extremely strong as it had for the past few months. The current tight situation with regard to sulphuric acid has had a decided effect upon the supply of sebacic acid. Since the government regulations placing restrictions on consumption of castor oil do not apply to sebacic acid manufacturers, the limiting factor there in production of the acid was said to be the short supply of sulphuric. Prices continued unchanged from former levels.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand for this salt of benzoic acid was said to be at high levels. An important food preservative, the use of this material has picked up quite a bit with the advent of summer. Supplies were in a fair position, due to the increased availability of the acid, although this varied to some extent with the producer.

Sugar—The USDA, July 13, 1951, issued its monthly report on the status of the 1951 sugar quotas for the various sugar producing areas supplying the United States market.

The report showed that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas during January-June amounted to 4,257,257 short tons, raw value (partly estimated), as compared with 3,944,345 tons charged against such quotas during the same period of last year.

Tartaric Acid — Demand for the imported acid has dropped off noticeably in recent weeks. While the need for tartaric acid continued much the same, the prices asked were thought to be somewhat responsible for the slack demand. Supplies were ample for existing demands. Some easing in the domestically produced acid has made consumers less willing to pay the 53c. to 56c. per pound currently being asked, for the imported acid.

SAACI Golf Prizes Won by 18 Members

R. W. Daniels of Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, J. D. Meyler of Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation and J. J. McInnes of Commercial Solvents Corporation won low gross in flights A, B and C, respectively, at the golf outing of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., July 17.

Low net winners were:—Flight A, R. C. Quortrup, Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; B, Leo Grant, Dow Chemical Company, and C, R. P. Neptune, New York Quinine & Chemical Works.

Second low gross winners were:—J. A. Eakins, W. J. & J. S. Eakins Company; R. H. Giebel, Harshaw Chemical Company, and Donald Calo, formerly with Niagara Alkali and now with the army. Second low net winners were:—Charles W. Frost, Mathieson Chemical Corporation; George Garland, Shell Chemical Corporation, and P. G. Connell, Calco Chemical.

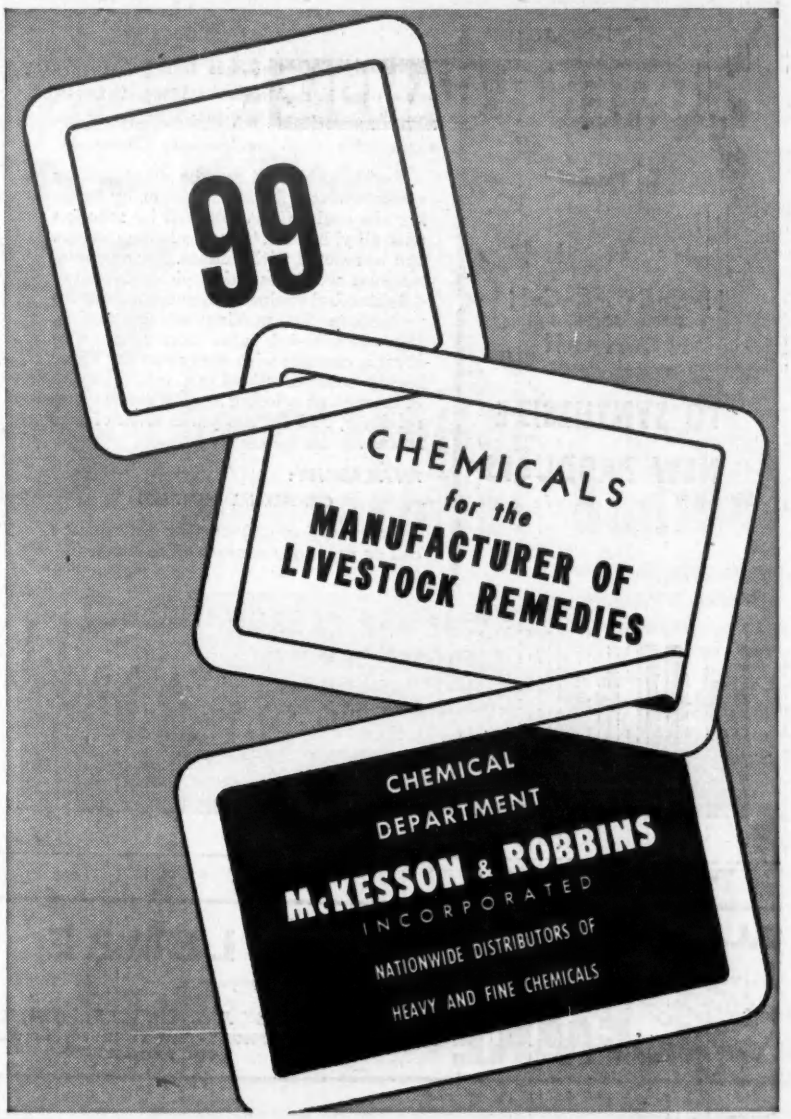
Kicker winners were Stanley Eysmann, Cellufilm Corporation; E. G. Jacobi, R. W. Greeff & Co., and Paul Hiller, Innis, Speiden & Co. Warren Schumacher of J. T. Baker Chemical Company won the putting contest, M. F. McComb of Niagara Alkali won nearest to the pin and M. H. Dennis had the longest drive.

Squibb Promotes Watkins

J. R. Watkins has been appointed manager of the Atlanta sales division of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, succeeding Rease Inge, who has joined Lentheric, Inc., as executive vice-president. Mr. Watkins, who joined Squibb in 1937, was formerly district manager in Washington, D. C.

Winthrop-Stearns Names 2

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has appointed Elwood C. Brooks personnel manager at its Rensselaer, N. Y., plant. Raymond F. Fletcher has been appointed industrial relations manager for the plant.



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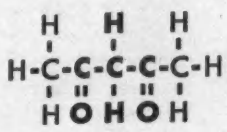

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Cinchona Bark '50 Exports From Indonesia Decreased

Cinchona bark exported from Indonesia during 1950 was only 75 percent volumewise of the 1937-41 prewar average. In November, 1950, fifty-three of the sixty-four chinchona estates were in production. The planted area covered 10,132 hectares of which 9,468 hectares were under care and maintenance. Production of dry cinchona bark was 4,888,410 kilograms during the first eleven months of 1950, compared with 6,131,652 kilograms during the same period in 1949. Plantation industry production of cinchona bark, in metric tons, for past years is as follows:—1950, estimated 5,000; 1949, 6,499; 1948, 6,921; 1947, 825, and prewar average, 10,000.

Cinchona bark exports decreased from 2,597,821 kilograms, gross weight, in 1949, to 2,180,276 kilograms in 1950, compared to 1939 exports of 6,485,000 kilograms. Quinine exports, however, tripled in 1950, jumping from 68,197 kilograms, gross weight, in 1949 to 199,508 kilograms in 1950. Exports of quinine shot up rapidly in July and remained high through November under in the influence of purchases of Hong Kong buyers. Hong Kong shipments, it is stated, were for the account of Communist China, the only direct shipment to China having consisted of 6,000 kilograms, gross weight.

Calco Promotes Weber

William A. Weber has been appointed assistant chief plant engineer in the dye departments at the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company. Prior to his new appointment, he was assistant plant engineer in that department. Mr. Weber has been with Calco for twenty-seven years. In the past year he has been working with Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories and its central engineering department as project engineer for the installation of an antibiotic plant at Willow Island, W. Va.

US Scientific Attaches Named

The Department of State has appointed five US scientists to serve as scientific attaches in overseas posts. Dr. Hans T. Clarke, professor of biochemistry at Columbia University and an international authority on the chemistry of biological compounds, heads the list. Others include Dr. William L. Doyle, professor of anatomy at the University of Chicago; Dr. L. H. Farinholt, associate professor of chemistry at Columbia University; Dr. Robert L. Loftness, a physical chemist from industry, and Dr. Louis Lek, formerly with the Scripps Institution at La Jolla.

Eli Lilly to Construct New Antibiotics Unit at Lafayette

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., will begin immediately the construction of a new antibiotics manufacturing plant on recently-acquired land near Lafayette, Ind. The new plant, to be located on a 370-acre tract on the banks of the Wabash River, will be identified as the Tippecanoe Laboratories.

This location is especially suited to antibiotic processing due to the availability of ample water and close proximity to raw materials. Final specifications concerning size and capacity of the plant have not yet been determined.

Canadian Imports: April

Imports of specified commodities into Canada during April have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for April, compared with April, 1950, and the January-April period of 1951, are the following products:—

	April 1951	April 1950	Jan.-Apr. 1951
Acids	$740,000	$351,000	$2,516,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	1,855,000	411,000	5,812,000
Cellulose products	752,000	534,000	2,615,000
Chemical products, other	4,739,000	3,281,000	17,374,000
Coal products	1,883,000	998,000	6,217,000
Drugs and medicines	2,527,000	1,520,000	8,839,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	1,644,000	907,000	6,081,000
Fertilizers	931,000	1,069,000	2,950,000
Gums and resins	683,000	426,000	2,709,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	2,571,00	1,482,000	8,198,000
Paints and varnishes	2,120,000	1,263,000	7,764,000
Petroleum, crude	19,355,000	12,320,000	69,101,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	5,805,000	3,721,000	27,123,000
Rubber and products	7,654,000	3,135,000	36,730,000
Synthetic resins and products	2,805,000	1,537,000	11,393,000
Tin	1,879,000	580,000	6,807,000
Vegetable oils	7,426,000	1,999,000	19,075,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	447,000	215,000	1,204,000

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Smith, Kline & French Labs Appoints Raiser Sales Mgr.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has appointed Carl K. Raiser, manager of the company's trade relations department, sales manager. Richard Pfizenmaier, formerly manager of the Montreal branch of Smith Kline &

Carl K. Raiser

French Inter-American Corporation, has been named manager of SK&F's other foreign subsidiary, Smith Kline & French International Company.

Mr. Raiser has been associated with the company since 1942. He previously was with the firm of T. F. Raiser, Inc. He is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Pfizenmaier, who has been with SK&F for six years, has been succeeded in Canada by Robert F. Dailey, previously sales manager of the branch plant built by the company last year in Ville St. Laurent, outside Montreal. Mr. Pfizenmaier was sent to Canada in 1948 to act as sales manager and coordinator between SK&F and its manufacturing and distributing agents in the dominion, the Leeming Miles Company, Ltd. He became manager of the Montreal branch upon its opening last year.

Mr. Dailey joined SK&F in 1947, and became sales manager of the Ville St. Laurent branch plant a year ago.

APMA Establishes 2 New Fellowships

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has announced the establishment of two $2,500 graduate fellowships in pharmacy and in drug law. The recipients of these fellowships are Richard E. Faust of Greenfield, Mass., and Charles L. Nelson of Miami, Fla.

Mr. Faust, a graduate of Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1951, will continue graduate study in pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacology at Purdue University as a fellow of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education under a grant by the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Nelson, recipient of the law fellowship, is at present a graduate student at Miami University. He will be one of five fellows studying food and drug law through the food and drug law program of New York University's Food Law Institute.

Int'l Pharmaceutical Meeting In Rome September 23-29

The fourteenth general assembly of the Federation International Pharmaceutique will be held September 23 to 29 under the auspices of the Federation of the Order of Italian Pharmacists. The international organization was founded in 1912 for the purpose of "promoting and developing pharmacy as a profession and as an exact applied science on an international basis." Official headquarters of the federation are in the Netherlands, where the president or vice-president must reside.

Trade Briefs

Charles H. Carpenter, jr., has joined the new product development department of American Cyanamid Company as senior market research analyst.

Gulf Oil Corporation has ordered a new 18,000-ton tanker, with a capacity of approximately 150,000 barrels of assorted petroleum products, for coastwise service.

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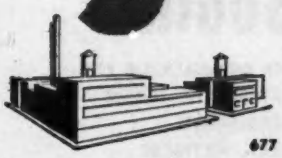

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Drug Industry to Fight Durham-Humphrey Bill

—Continued from page 3

for the manufacturer to get his product off the list.

The only major group that appears to favor the legislation is the National Association of Retail Druggists which drew up the original bill. However, there is suggestion in industry quarters that some of the members of the association are a little dubious about some of its provisions because it subjects them to charges of misbranding even for errors in labeling by the manufacturer, and because it leaves unanswered the question of what is to be done about the thousands of items on the shelves of the drug stores at the time the new law goes into effect which may not be labeled in accordance with the law.

One of the main arguments for having the FSA administrator draw up a list of prescription drugs is to end the confusion that now surrounds the question of when a drug can be sold over the counter and when is it limited to prescription sales. The present law leaves it to the manufacturer to say whether or not his product shall be sold only on prescription, but often two manufacturers of the same drug follow different policies, which creates confusion for the druggist.

Problem for Druggist

Technically, a druggist is in violation of the law should he inadvertently pick up the jar with the prescription legend to make an over the counter sale when next to it might be the jar of another manufacturer who provides adequate directions for use on the label and thus provides for over the counter sale. However, the druggist is not in violation of the law if he follows the labeling of the manufacturer, even though the manufacturer may be offering a product for over the counter sale which should be limited to prescription sales.

The provision in the bill, which some people believe will trip up the druggist, is the provision reading "the act of dispensing a drug contrary to the provisions of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an act which results in the drug being misbranded while held for sale." This places the responsibility upon the druggist for seeing that the product he sells has not been misbranded, and in order to do that he will have to become a subscriber to the *Federal Register* so as to follow the decisions of the administrator.

Minority Report Filed

Three members of the house committee filed a report vigorously opposing enactment of the bill on a number of grounds, but chiefly on the grant of power to the administrator. They saw in the legislation the seeds for socialized medicine, stating their views in this regard as follows:—

"In our opinion, there is no doubt that the bill as reported jeopardizes the traditional right of self-medication and choice of remedies. Self-medication is not confined to so-called 'patent medicines.' It embraces use by the public of medicaments or 'drugs' which are sold over the counter and which may be purchased without prescription, whether or not they are advertised direct to the public by newspaper, magazine, and radio. The federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, as enacted in 1938, recognized the right of self-medication, and one of the committee reports stated that it was not the purpose of the act to restrict self-medication, but to make it safe.

"Thousands of articles of a medicinal or remedial nature are now lawfully available to the people and may be purchased without the expense of prescriptions—fees to doctors and prescription prices at the drug store. We believe that the bill as reported will increasingly, over the years, restrict the number and nature of drugs available to the public on over the counter sale, and thus will gradually and substantially increase the cost of medication. This bill, therefore, could very well become a handmaiden of socialized medicine in that, as the costs of medical care are increased, there will be a corresponding demand by the people for governmental relief."

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 37

Y

Yara yara, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. l.c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island... lb. .32 - —
Mivo Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls. lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l. works lb. 0166- 0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb. 0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works. lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works, lb. .28 - .30
NF VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms, lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works, lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide kgs., works lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works. lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars. lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms, frt. alld. lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, fused bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
USP, etns., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¼- —
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Phenosulphonate, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works. lb. .12 - —
Stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots. lb. .42 - —
less ton lots. lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.45 - 6.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate, Na gran. bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd. bbls lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works. lb. .26½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works. lb. .45 - .48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works. lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5 tons, works. lb. 35½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- .03¼
10 tons, works. lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works. lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works. lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less, works. lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12½- —
1 ton or less, works. lb. .13 - .17

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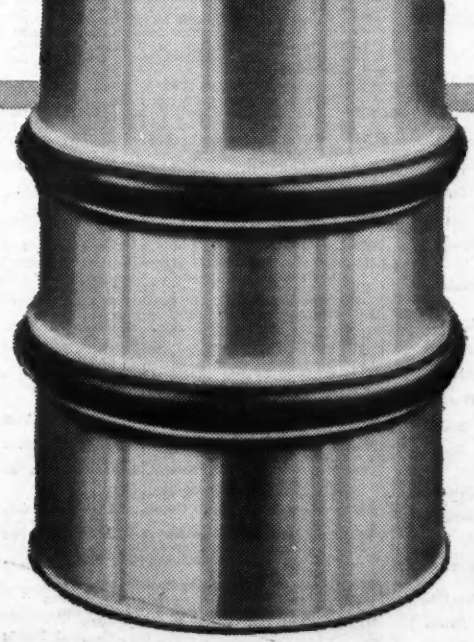

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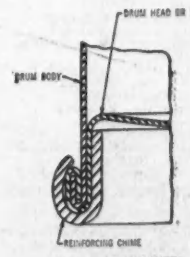

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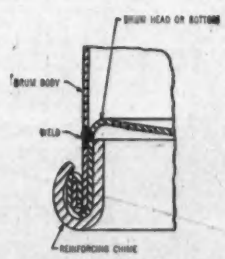

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ANTIMONY—20 cks, Watson Geach & Co, Glasgow
ORE—1,878 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
300 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Arica
OXIDE—50 cks, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Havre
ARABIC GUM—913 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
1,650 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of New York, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—500 bgs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Naples
180 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Leixoes
121 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
ARROWROOT—300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC—140 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
BABASSU KERNELS—5,000 bgs, El Dorado Oil Works, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
OIL—420 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
BARIUM NITRATE—100 dms, Millmaster Chemical Co, Marseille
BARYTE ORE—4,000 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours, Walton
BEESWAX—84 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
81 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
31 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
88 blks, Cornelius Products Co, Djibouti
146 blks, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Djibouti
28 pks, Bank of London & South America, Port Sudan
50 bls, J B Eberhart, Rotterdam
22 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Port au Prince
62 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Havana
25 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Cap Haitien
161 bgs, National City Bank, Lisbon
BENZOL—1 cs, Simpson Spence Young, Hamburg
BERGAMOT OIL—18 cs, Messina
BERYLLIUM ORE—170 bgs, Lisbon
BETANAPTHOL—25 dms, D W Hickey Forwarding Co, Antwerp
BETANAPHTHYLAMINE—49 cks, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
BILE, OX—1 bbl, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BISMUTH—67 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE—639 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
MEAL—2,220 bgs, M Pincoffs Co, Alexandria
PHOSPHATE—1,232 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Glasgow
BRUCINE—5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BUTTONLAC—240 bgs, Calcutta
250 bgs, The Monrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, I Grob & Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—5,700 bgs, Hamburg
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—349 dms, Jacques Missir, Bombay
60 dms, National City Bank, Bombay
CASTOR BEANS—1,155 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
378 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Puna
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
3,387 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
1,693 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Natal
CAUSTIC POTASH—133 dms, H D Sheldon & Co, Antwerp
37 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Rouen
CELERY SEED—55 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseilles
255 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
383 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Leghorn
1,972 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CITRIC ACID—100 kgs, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—1 dm, Dupont Inc, Tandjong Priok
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
COALTAR DYES—75 dms, Kaufmann & Vinson, Bremen
3 dms, National Carloading Corp, Hong Kong
OIL—34 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
COCILLANA BARK—324 bgs, Parke Davis Co, Arica
CODLIVER OIL—500 dms, Eslsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
COHUNENUT OIL—30 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Puerto Cortes
COPAIBA BALSAM—5 dms, Orbis Products Co, Manaus
8 dms, Sucre & Co, Belem
COPAL GUM—1,668 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Matadi
790 bgs, O G Innes & Co, Matadi
239 bgs, O G Innes, Macasser
142 bxts, Internatio-Rotterdam, Semarang
66 bgs, Industrial Chemicals Inc, Manila
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
170 bbls, Tarragona
CRESOL—1 dm, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Riches Nelson, Manchester
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
68 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Manchester
326 dms, James E Fox & Co, Manchester
75 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Manchester
200 dms, Charles Page Co, Manchester
50 dms, Elbert & Co, Manchester
284 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
360 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—61 bgs, John Powell & Co, Callao
CUMIN SEED—40 bgs, Schoenfeldt & Sons, Havana
CUTTLEFISH BONE—375 cs, S B Penick & Co, La Coulette
DERRIS POWDER—198 bgs, Callao
DIVI DIVI—200 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
ETHYLENE CHLORIDE—68 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Bremen
ETHYLHEXANOL—30 dms, J E Bernard, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—25 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—400 djns, Bluefries N Y Inc, Genoa
FUEL OIL—94,670 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
41,117 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
105,641 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL—6 cks, Wilson & Co, Napier
OX—3 cks, Buenos Aires
1 bbl, Perry Ryer, Madras
3 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
SHEEP—3 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
GELATIN—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
GINGER ROOT—385 bgs, S B Penick, Santiago
62 bgs, Kingston
12 crts, Gat Cheung Co, Havana
14 crts, Mon Fong Wo Co, Havana
GLUE—227 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Montevideo
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Stockholm
70 bgs, H Rothschild, Bremen
STOCK—271 bgs, Liverpool
50 rolls, John Gorvers Co, Barranquilla
GYPSUM—5,202 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
KAMALA POWDER—34 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—529 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
313 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
219 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
450 bgs, Jacques Wolf Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Orbis Products, Bombay
368 bgs, Dingelstedt & Co, Bombay
176 bgs, Wm Allison & Co, Bombay
64 bgs, J W Phyfe, Bombay
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin
8 dms, van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
5 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—25 cs, Kingston
LIVERMEAL—563 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
560 bgs, Wessel Duval, Napier
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Charles Products Co, Genoa
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, First National Boston, Liverpool
222 bgs, First National Boston, Lisbon
127 bgs, Marseille
950 bgs, Genoa
MACE—28 bxs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Singapore
MANGROVE EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sondakan
MELAMINE RESIN—5 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
MENTHOL—300 cs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp, Santos
50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
74 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
101 cs, Oriental Exporter, inc, Rio de Janeiro
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—88 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Bremen
MOLASSES—7,940 tons, Inst Cubano de Est Del Azugar, Puerto Parde
MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE—40 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Hamburg
MUSTARDSEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
800 bgs, American Union Transport Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Trieste
NEATSFOOT OIL—16 dms, H F Smith & Son, Montevideo
NICKEL FORNATE—100 dms, H A Gogarty, Bremen
37 kgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bremen
SULPHATE—87 cks, Aceto Chemical Co, Marseille
NUTMEGS—160 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
60 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—39 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
29 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
PALM OIL—453 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
114 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
266 dms, Matadi
PAPRIKA—700 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Alicante
250 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—2 cs, East Asiatic Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
700 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,075 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Bombay
88 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
160 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Bombay
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
160 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
RED—200 bgs, Motopar Co, Askenderun
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—403,843 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
103,138 bbls, Jagels Fuel Corp, Punta Cardon
123,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
181,677 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
400,388 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Bank of California, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—75 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—42 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—20 dms, Phillip Bauer Co, Rotterdam
PERSULPHATE—100 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
PSYLLIUM SEED—540 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
205 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,063 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULPHATE—11 cs, C L Huisking, Hamburg
13 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
QUINOLIN—10 dms, Merck, Inc, Rotterdam
10 dms, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
RESIN—55 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
SAGE LEAVES—2 bgs, Oriental Mercantile Co, Beirut
SCHEELITE ORE—69 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, G H Dockstear, Calcutta
700 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
550 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Colonial Commerce Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Hausser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Hamret Shellac Co, Calcutta
350 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—35 bgs, Cristobal
3 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cristobal
352 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Cristobal
15 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
SHELLAC—350 bgs, Ruben Import Export Corp, Genoa
300 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
450 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Calcutta
450 bgs, Ascher Trading Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Balex Co, Calcutta
350 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
1,800 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
450 bgs, Ascher Trading Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, International Fertilizer Chemical Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—100 bgs, Grace National Bank, Leghorn
60 bgs, Larnaca
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,644 bgs, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—25 dms, C H Powell, Havana
33 cks, H D Sheldon & Co, Antwerp
CARBONATE—4,106 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—700 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
NITRATE—175 dms, A E Rathner Chemical Co, Marseille
285 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Marseille
PERBORATE—167 cks, Enco Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
SQUILL ROOT—40 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
STEARIN—140 bgs, Liverpool
TALC—12,794 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANTALITE ORE—320 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,091 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
3,248 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba
1,667 bgs, J H Schroder, Parnahiba
TARTAR, CRUDE—1,885 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Inc, La Coulette
TEA WASTE—3,485 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
THYME LEAVES—71 bgs, Seeke & Kade, Marseilles
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—200 dms, Fallek Products, Kobe
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—167 dms, Elbert & Co, Genoa
TUCUM KERNELS—2,067 bgs, First National Boston, Parnahiba
3,076 bgs, National City Bank Cleveland, Parnahiba
1,538 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Parnahiba
3,204 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
UMBER—340 bgs, Larnaca
UREA—6,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
4,000 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—9,176 bgs, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—2,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Lueders & Co, Marseilles
VEGETABLE OIL—100 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Puerto Barrios
WAX—20 bgs, Stromeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
VINYL ACETATE—30 cks, Lloyd Associated, Bremen
WINTERS BARK—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
WOLFRAM ORE—46 bgs, National City Bank, Lisbon
145 bgs, National City Bank, Lisbon
131 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Gallard & Schlesinger, Antwerp
27 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
150 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, Manchester
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—27 cks, F W Berk & Co, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—800 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
1,120 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Charles Page & Co, Manchester
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, W G Scarlett & Co, La Coulette
IRON OXIDE—1,620 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Rotterdam
LICORICE ROOT—3,667 bls, McAndrews & Forbes, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—1,041 tons, C Tennant & Sons, & Co, Coron
MANGROVE BARK—27,100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Bahia
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,875 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Rotterdam
750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM MURIATE—100 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,700 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SIENNA—122 bgs, First National Baltimore, Laranca
WATTLE EXTRACT—542 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa

Boston

BONE—1,160 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Buenos Aires
MEAL—1,309 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
GLUESTOCK—385 bgs, E Butterworth & Co, Manchester
HORNMEAL—860 bgs, Wessel Duval, Santos
MELAMINE RESIN—100 cs, Henley & Co, Bremen
TALC—520 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—8,882 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL, DEGELATINIZED—1,100 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—551 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Rotterdam
STEAMED—2,205 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman & Co, Antwerp
2,240 bgs, Seed & Feed Corp, Rotterdam
COPRA—1,000 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Cebu
2,151.49 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
200.61 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Naspit
1,300 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Lagaspi
CAKE—10,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
20,160 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie Co, Ltd, Cebu
MEAL—4,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
COCONUT, DESICCATED—600 bgs, General Foods Corp, Manila
50 bgs, Page Shipping Co, Manila
1,500 bgs, Peter Paul, Inc, Manila
3,500 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods, Manila
3,938 bgs, Red V Coconut Products Co, Cebu
700 bgs, Bank of California National Association, Manila
DIGITALIS—7 cks, 20 bgs, Hosco Chemical Works, Hamburg
MOLASSES, BULK—607,176 kilos, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobambo
NUTMEGS—47 bgs, Cats American Co, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—55 cs, C F Ten Eyck & Co, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL, REFINED—47 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Otaru
28 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Inc, Otaru
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,029 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Rotterdam
1,120 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
MENTHOL—50 cs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Santos
PEATMOSS—1,000 bgs, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Antwerp
675 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
SIENNA—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,034 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—51 tons, National Lead Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,240 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BONE MEAL—2,000 bgs, Euramar Co, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM FERRICYANIDE—20 cks, Alex Murphy Co, Antwerp
CHROME ORE—4,585 tons, Leval & Co, Sydney
9,330 tons, Beira
7,967 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Beira
CRESYLIC ACID—228 dms, Glasgow
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—4,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
FLUORSPAR—260 tons, Irving Trust Co, Rouen
FUEL OIL—105,060 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GLUESTOCK—100 bls, S Zeitlins & Son, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—3,125 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LIVERMEAL—445 bgs, Euramar, Inc, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
NEATSFOOT OIL—78 dms, E E Bier, Buenos Aires
45 cks, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—335 bls, C Gastmeyer, Bremen
594 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—182,563 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
191,201 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
119,899 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
118,990 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
502,464 bbls., Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
119,875 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Paratacual
109,936 bbls, The Texas Co, Brighton
120,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto la Cruz
PHOSPHATE—2,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,030 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Buenos Aires
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,497 bgs, Itajai
WATTLE BARK—554 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
EXTRACT—545 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—200 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Liverpool
COPRA—740 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
CHROME OXIDE—8 cks, E S Browning, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—3,306 bgs, Antwerp
FISHLIVER OIL—145 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—350 bgs, F D David Co, Rotterdam
MACE—21 cs, Catz American Co, Belawan Deli
OLIVE OIL—65 cs, J A Paredes & Co, Leghorn
PALM OIL—254 tons, U S Steel Co, Belawan Deli
PEATMOSS—2,730 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
2,200 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
300 bls, G Hardt & Co, Bremen
500 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
400 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
650 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
300 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Bombay
TAPIOCA—50 bgs, C B Glick Co, Bangkok
UREA—600 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
WHITING—5,000 bgs, M N Weitzner, Antwerp

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 324 gallons, National Bureau of Standards, Procurement Section, Washington 25, invitation R-1-43, July 30.

Alkali blue toner, 1,300 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington 25, invitation BEP-16, August 9.

Ceresin wax, 105,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, Norfolk, Va., invitation 25X, July 30.

Citric acid, 2,400 pounds, Veterans Administration, W. G. Eicke, Chief Hospital Supply Section, Washington 25, invitation A-8, August 6.

Cloves, whole, 760 four-ounce containers, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 2N-1760-T, July 25.

Copper linoleate, 260,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, Norfolk, Va., invitation 25B, July 30.

Compressed gases: hydrogen, 640 cubic feet; oxygen, 11,000 cubic feet; acetylene, 1,280 cubic feet, and propane, 312 units, Army Ordnance Department, Watertown, Mass., invitation 11B, August 6.

Cumarone indene resin, 235,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, Norfolk, Va., invitation 25B, July 30.

Dibromodifluoromethane, 5,500 pounds, U. S. Air Force, Wright-Patterson Base, Building 56, Dayton 1, Ohio, invitation 601-4-B, July 30.

Foam inhibitors, 5,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9247, July 30.

Grease cleaning compound, 18,750 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9225, August 10.

Intaglio ink vehicle, 40,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington 25, invitation BEP-18, July 31.

Lead linoleate, 30,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, Norfolk, Va., invitation 25B, July 30.

Paraffin wax, 360,000 pounds, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, invitation 4B, July 31.

Paste, 7,068 jars, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 1R-1688, July 27.

Pepper, black, ground, type II, 40,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster, Fort Lewis, Wash., invitation 17, August 14; cayenne, 1,800 containers, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 2N-1760-T, July 25.

Phthalo-cyanine blue, 500 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington 25, invitation BEP-17, August 9.

Printing ink, offset, as required from September 1, 1951, through August 31, 1952, Coast & Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce Building, Washington 25, invitation 1190, August 3.

Protective cream, 8,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9275, July 31.

Rock salt, water softener, 40 tons, Veterans Administration Center, Fargo, N. Dak., invitation 10, July 30.

Sodium metaphosphate, 50,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9251, August 7.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 880 gallons, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-29066, August 2.

Trade Briefs

Ray C. Hinman, in charge of Socony-Vaccum Oil Company's legislative department, has been elected a vice-president of Associated Industries of New York, as well as having been reelected a director of the association.

Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation has acquired the Pennsylvania oil holdings of Northern Ordnance, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., comprising 25,000 acres of oil and gas rights in Warren, Forest, and Venango counties and 3,000 wells, mostly oil.

Frank O. Prior, vice-president in charge of production, a member of the executive committee, and a director of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), has been elected executive vice-president by the board of directors.

Ferro Corporation Elects 3 New Vice-Presidents

Three new vice-presidents were elected July 17 at the regular directors' meeting of Ferro Corporation, Cleveland. All veteran employees, they are Glenn A. Hutt, G. W. Wallace and E. W. Dany.

Mr. Hutt has been assistant to the president, in charge of defense work, as well as director of market development and advertising activities. He joined Ferro in 1934 as a service engineer, became assistant sales manager in 1940, was made general sales manager in 1946, and became assistant to the president in 1949.

Mr. Wallace continues as treasurer of the corporation when he assumes the vice-presidency. A certified public accountant, he joined Ferro in 1937. He is a director and executive vice-president of Tuttle & Kift, a Ferro subsidiary, as well as director and treasurer of Ferro Chemical Corporation and a director of Ferro Enamels (Canada), Ltd.

Mr. Dany, chief engineer of Ferro Corporation's engineering division, has been in charge of the company's design and engineering work in porcelain enameling furnaces and plants. He began his career with Ferro in 1927 as a field engineer. His appointment as chief engineer came in 1936.

Egry to D.C. for Armour

Charles E. Egry has been appointed by Armour Laboratories, Chicago, as special Washington representative in charge of government sales. Mr. Egry spent twenty years as associate sales manager of the New York division of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., and later served as supervisor of field operations, for the same organization. Before coming to Armour, he was director of sales for the Arlington Chemical Company.

Standards Bureau Improves Method To Remove Grease from Leather

A shorter and simpler procedure for the removal of grease and oil from leather has been developed by E. W. Zimmerman and Eleanor Pangborn of the National Bureau of Standards. The improved technic, which is based on methods that have long been used in rubber extraction, makes use of a specially designed metal thimble that increases the efficiency of the extraction. This makes it possible to determine grease content on 1- to 3-gram specimens in a relatively short time without sacrificing the accuracy obtained with a 10-gram specimen.

Bemis Co. Again Participating In College-Business Program

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., is again sponsoring two fellows in the college-business exchange program of the Foundation for Economic Education. Dr. M. T. Buchanan, director of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the State College of Washington, and Dr. T. E. Kyllonen, assistant professor of sociology, University of Missouri, will spend six weeks in Bemis' general offices and three manufacturing plants in St. Louis to acquaint themselves with the day-to-day operations of a typical American business. This is the second year of participation by Bemis.

Hercules Issues Toxaphene Data

A new, twenty-four-page, illustrated book on toxaphene agricultural insecticides has been published by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Included in the book are sections on economically important insect pests, a brief history of the development of toxaphene, and a list of common and scientific names of the insects mentioned.

State and federal recommendations are given for the control of cotton insects, live stock pests, alfalfa insects, cutworms and army worms, grasshoppers, peanut insects, and a variety of other insect pests controlled by toxaphene.

W.J. Bush to Move

W. J. Bush & Co., manufacturing chemists, will move to new and larger offices at 19 West Forty-fourth street, New York 18, on Thursday, July 26.

Trade Briefs

Joseph W. Distel, of Wyndmoor, Pa., has been awarded the first college scholarship provided for sons and daughters of employees of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Continental Can Company has consolilated its purchasing, eastern metal division offices, New York district sales offices and its eastern fiber drum and paper container offices at 100 East 42nd street, New York.

Kyle Wells has joined Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's B-K and household products department as sales-service representative in Kentucky and Tennessee, and will make his headquarters in Winchester, Ky.

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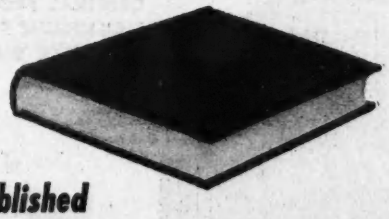

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US Exports to Italy Reported Up in April

United States exports to Italy in April totaled $61,922,382, a rise of $18,214,500 over March exports worth $43,777,832. Exports of chemicals and allied materials during the period with their dollar values are as follows:—

Animal oils and fats, edible	$48,831
Inedible	2,807,905
Sugar and related products	14,404
Rubber, allied gums, and manufactures	53,871
Naval stores, gums, and resins	265,686
Drugs, herbs, and roots, crude	8,326
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	4,490,003
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	292,782
Coal and related fuels	3,577,014
Petroleum and products	1,810,986
Glass and products	60,152
Clay and products	78,437
Nonmetallic minerals, including precious, nes	33,031
Aluminum and manufactures	178
Copper and manufactures	932,190
Nickel and manufactures	5,345
Zinc and manufactures	120
Nonferrous ores, metals and alloys, nes	38,399
Coaltar products	333,719
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	1,389,026
Chemical specialties	459,957
Industrial chemicals	267,603
Pigments, paints, and varnishes	538,330
Soap and toilet preparations	11,568

Westvaco Names Kulow, Robinson to Sales Posts

W. R. Kulow has been named assistant divisional sales manager, phosphates division, of the Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Kulow was, until recently, associated with the textile chemical department of Monsanto Chemical Company and previously was a member of the New York sales division of Stauffer Chemical Company.

H. D. Robinson has been appointed assistant divisional sales manager of Westvaco's alkali division, also with headquarters in New York. Mr. Robinson was formerly assistant manager, chemical sales division, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and previously with the New York sales division of Dow Chemical Company.

Koppers Names Coupland To Newly Created Post

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed R. C. Coupland, retired Maj. Gen. of the United States Air Forces, manager of a newly created product development department of the metal products division. Mr. Coupland will supervise and coordinate all activities in connection with product development, improvement and acquisition.

Newberry in New PHS Post

Dr. Charles L. Newberry has been named special assistant to the chief of the division of industrial hygiene, Public Health Service. In his new post, Dr. Newberry will be responsible for the development of rehabilitative and health services in industry.

Sulphur Search Accelerated

—Continued from page 4

tons annually. Two British companies have sent mining experts to Sicily to study the industry there and the possibility of new investments, and in Guatemala, ore samples from a recently discovered sulphur deposit are being analyzed.

Although Japan possesses considerable resources in sulphur and her output of the material is again on the increase, there seems little prospect of any exportable surplus until 1953 at the earliest. Before the war peak production of sulphur in Japan was some 230,000 metric tons a year, of which nearly 60 percent was exported. During the war, most of the mines were compelled to close and some have not since been brought back into production, as the government selling price for sulphur was fixed at a too low a level to make operations profitable.

This official price was suspended three months ago and the current price of the sulphur is understood to be 20,000-30,000 yen per ton. It is estimated by the industry that output in the financial year 1951-2 may reach 146,000 metric tons, but that home market demands will be about 173,000 tons.

Deposits Found in Canada

Acquisition of a controlling interest in Sunbeam Sulphur, Ltd., of Calgary, is announced by Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, Ltd., Canada. Two showings of sulphur have already been located by Sunbeam Sulphur, in an area about 100 miles north of Edmonton, and the possibility of sizeable bodies is indicated.

Spanish output of iron pyrites in 1950 totaled 1,306,860 metric tons, the largest since 1939 and 4 percent greater than in 1949. Exports rose to 1,174,045 tons, 9½ percent more than in 1949.

The larger producers are reported to be unable to increase output to meet greater world demand because of the lack of equipment, inadequate transportation, and a shortage of trained workers. Several companies plan to install new equipment to expand production, but shortages of exchange are limiting the necessary imports.

Australian Pyrites Plans

Four companies plan to develop a pyrites deposit at Hairne, South Australia. They propose to form a company with a subscribed capital of £A200,000, the shares to be divided equally among the four. The plant is to cost £A800,000; each company will furnish £A50,000 and the government is to guarantee an overdraft for the balance.

Work on the Skourvas pyrites mine, Norway, has progressed according to schedule. Operations are expected to begin in 1952 as planned, at an annual rate of 150,000 metric tons.

African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd., plans to convert its sulphuric acid plants to pyrites.

Virginia Kinnard, Chemical Division, July 2, 1951, Source: Chemical Trade Journal and Engineer. London, June 8.

Italy's production of prites in April, 1951, totaled 52,079 metric tons. Output of sulphur was 15,959 tons.

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Obituaries

John H. Redding

John H. Redding, former chairman of the board of J. H. Redding, Inc., New York, died July 17 at his home in Pelham, N. Y. He was seventy-three years of age.

Mr. Redding was a pioneer in the shipping of palm oils from West Africa and at the turn of the century established a trading post there and arranged for tankers to transport the oil. He came to this country in 1918 to head the Niger Company, palm oil importers. In 1929 he became president of the United Africa Company, Inc. Three years later he organized J. H. Redding, Inc. He resigned as its board chairman last month. He was a prominent member of the Oil Trades Association of New York.

Harold B. Aldrich, a medical assistant at the Esso Standard Oil Company at Linden, N. J., for many years, died in his home there July 18. His age was fifty.

George H. Bunker, director of the Interstate Amiesite Company, Wilmington, Del., died July 13 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-nine. Mr. Bunker retired as president of the asphalt manufacturing concern after being associated with it for twenty-five years. During World War II he served as consultant in asphalt paving for the War Production Board.

Hampson Carey, treasurer of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, died July 13. He was fifty-four. Mr. Carey, with Jones & Laughlin for thirty-one years, became treasurer of the concern in 1948.

Henry C. Clark, central Iowa salesman for thirty-five years for the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company until his retirement in 1944, died July 18 in Davenport, Iowa. He was sixty-seven years old.

Herbert J. Cornell, vice-president of the Dearborn Chemical Company's eastern division, with offices in New York, died July 13 in White Plains, N. Y. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Cornell had been with the company for more than forty years.

Eugene R. Martino, founder and head of Eugene Martino & Son, Hicksville, L.I., died July 18 in Mineola, L. I. He was fifty-nine. Mr. Martino founded the fertilizer manufacturing and distributing firm in 1938.

Lewis R. Owen, manager of the foreign shipping department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died July 13 in Port Henry, N. Y. He was fifty-four. Mr. Owen joined Socony-Vacuum in 1919, serving as manager of several Near East countries.

Louis Reck, an attorney in the law department of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died July 19 in that city. His age was fifty-five.

Thomas H. Sledge, who brought in the first gusher in the Bakersfield, Calif., oil area, died July 9 in Oceanside, Calif. He was seventy-eight. Mr. Sledge was a superintendent for the Standard Oil Company on the Monte Christo lease for many years before his retirement.

Bartlett J. Smith, field representative of The Debevoise Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died July 18 in the Bronx, N. Y. He was fifty-nine.

Conrad W. Stier, formerly for many years a member of the mechanical division of the Esso Standard Oil Company at Linden, N. J., died July 15 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-five. Mr. Stier retired seven years ago.

John J. Tierney, a foreman at the American Cyanamid Company's plant in Linden, N. J., which he served for thirty years, died July 16 in Elizabeth, N. J. His age was fifty-eight.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Activity in spot prices returned to the local botanical market last week. Both domestic and foreign drugs were affected and in each division the advances reflected a tightening of the replacement market prices; the declines had mainly to do with new crop expectations which improve moderately in the domestic primary market from week to week. In the instance of rhubarb root from China, the lower pricing of that item was purely a local development that seemed to involve substantial differences in the quality of Chinese root offered. Declines exceeded advances by a narrow margin but the weight of reductions was rather heavy on the down side of price movements. In condimental botanicals, lack of demand kept prices unsettled, rather weak, and subject to shading; these adverse stimuli would probably disappear rather promptly should demand revive. The market index fell 2.1 points to 217.4.

In addition to the normal influences of supply, demand, and replacement costs, price ceiling limitations also played a part in the readjustment of values. Some dealers have been apparently caught with very low ceilings, relief from which can come only through the Office of Price Stabilization. It has become very clear that those who sell botanical drug merchandise are doing everything possible to hold the line on prices almost regardless of the fact that sales of some items at some price levels entail definite losses when the prices received are compared with prices to be paid for replacement supplies.

Barks

Barberry—The recent inactivity on the part of buyers led to prices on root bark being shaded to the basis of 35c. to 40c. per pound when competition developed on the appearance of inquiry.

Black Haw—Results with respect to collections thus far this year have been adverse and prices here and in the country have first stiffened and then advanced. Local quotations on root bark became 70c. to 75c. per pound; tree bark, 35c. to 40c. Some primary market dealers wanted upwards of 80c. per pound for their current stock of root bark.

Cramp—Country supplies of NF quality bark have gained moderately in recent weeks, sufficiently so as to make for slightly more favorable replacement cost for local dealers. The latter trimmed spot prices to 85c. to $1 per pound.

Orange Peel—Sweet peel yielded something in price under competitive circumstances last week; goods were offered at 15c. to 18c. per pound late in the period. Thirty-six bags of arriving orange peel were detained by the Food and Drug Administration because of filth.

Beans

Vanilla—Mexican beans appeared to be firmly maintained in price. Bourbons lacked open change in price but were on the soft side and hence had a tendency to sell at shaded prices in some instances. Much of the future of Bourbon bean prices will depend on the size of the next crop, and some information reaching this market suggested that the low prices which vanilla beans bring to the growers may result in the growers devoting their time and plantations to more remunerative crops. However, there seems to be little the matter with Bourbon bean prices that could not be remedied by the resumption of import trading in normal quantities for consumption in this country. As things now stand, the present is a buyers' market.

Flowers

Elder—One quarter on spot lowered quotations to a minimum of 28c. per pound but as high as 40c. was named in other directions. The fact seemed to be that the season is too young for demand and supply to set the true pattern of the market. About 500 pounds were offered from a domestic origin at quotations even above the 40c. spot maximum mentioned.

Linden—Prices were not only lighter on the minimum side of quotations but they were also higher on the top of the range; the range was narrower on flowers with leaves but wider on those without leaves. Flowers with leaves were priced higher at 34c. to 38c. per pound; without leaves, 40c. to 48c. The range covered differences in minimum views of some sellers.

Saffron—Spanish flowers were reduced to $24 to $25 per pound as the result of a more competitive market which has been developed by the currently small demand.

Gums

Ammoniac—Tears were cheaper at 35c. to 45c. per pound, a readjustment of prices that fitted in with price ceiling limitations in some quarters and also with the absence of more than the smallest kind of jobbing request.

Asafetida—Even though this is the season when demand is usually moderate, prices have turned up firmer and slightly higher on lump material; the market last week was 32c. to 35c. per pound according to seller. Powder was available only on order; asafetida will not stay powdered in humid weather.

Benzoin—Sellers shaded spot quotations to 42c. per pound in one direction but upwards of 48c. was being asked in other quarters where it was alleged that replacement cost on Sumatra gum required a spot market at about 48c.

Herbs and Leaves

Boneset—All sellers said that consumption had shrunken sharply and that the current market has developed a considerably weaker undertone. Local quotations were shaded to 17c. to 20c. per pound, prevailing thereat as to supplier.

Buchu—Though open quotations were mainly 37c. to 40c. per pound, one spot quarter set values down to the minimum basis of 35c. and reported only the most limited opportunity to sell at any price.

Catnip—Southern leaves were still at a minimum of 65c. per pound, but the range was widened until it reached 70c. as to seller. The August delivery price in the primary market was only moderately below the 65c. minimum on spot.

Hyssop—Herb was as low as 35c. per pound and as high as 44c. per pound last week, varying according to seller. Leaves were lowest at 50c. and as high as 58c. was asked.

Passion Flower—Spot quotations reversed the trend noted in the previous week. Lowest on spot became 30c. per pound and some would not entertain less

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Asafetida, lump, 2c. per lb.
Black haw, root bark, 5c. per lb.
Tree bark, 5c. per lb.
Blood root, 5c. per lb.
Blueflag root, 10c. per lb.
Ipecac root, whole, 75c. per lb.
Powdered, 60c. per lb.
Linden flowers, with leaves, 4c. per lb.
without leaves, 5c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 10c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 4c. per lb.
Serpentaria root, 50c. per lb.
Tamarind, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cloves, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, to arrive, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Barberry, root bark, 5c. per lb.
Boneset leaves, 1c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 2c. per lb.
Cohosh root, black, 2c. per lb.
Cramp bark, NF, 15c. per lb.
Elder flowers, bright, 4c. per lb.
Crindelia robusta herb, 1c. per lb.
Gum, ammoniac, 5c. per lb.
benzoin, 3c. per lb.
Hellebore root, dom., green, 10c. per lb.
Hyssop herb, 5c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 4c. per lb.
Orange peel, sweet, 1c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, Chinese, 5c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $2 per lb.
Senega root, 20c. per lb.
Senna, TV, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
217.4	219.5	222.6	184.9	185.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended July 13

New York

Cassia, 2 lots, 173 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 10 bags: filthy.
Orange peel, 36 bags: filthy.
Paprika, 2 lots, 300 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 22 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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than 35c. August delivery prices from the origin were close to the minimum quoted on spot. Collection results tend to create a higher value for the merchandise regardless of limited consumer demand at the moment.

Senna—No. 1 TV senna was shaded to 21c. to 22c. per pound; No. 2, 19c. to 21c.; No. 3, 16c. to 19c. Replacement costs have been slightly more favorable of late.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Operators in this material advised against any speculative approach to the market at this time. Although prices in Europe have been revised downward in substantial degree, reports concerning the size and condition of the new crop suggested to importers that the price declines may be extended considerably abroad. Weather conditions have been favorable for the formation of the spores on growing rye. Practically no material is being carried over in this country but little is known about the amount of unsold merchandise that may exist abroad because of prices there being so high as to curb buying, at least from the United States.

Lycopodium—Replacement goods have become more costly and the rise abroad has spent spot quotations up to $1.40 to $1.50 per pound.

Tamarind—Spot and replacement prices have risen of late and last week quotations ranged 13c. to 15c. as to seller and quantity. The cheap goods recently available on spot have disappeared. The whole situation was firmer.

Roots

Blood—Disappointing collection results have raised prices at all points. On spot, the market was up to 70c. to 72c. per pound as to seller and quantity. One thousand pounds were offered from the country at not much less than the spot minimum quotation of 70c.

Blueflag—The article is being neglected in the country and holders of spot goods have raised quotations to 60c. to 65c. per pound.

Cohosh—Black cohosh was lower at 18c. per pound in one direction while others would not go under 22c. The country has not mentioned the item much thus far this season.

Hellabore—Domestic green root was lower at 75c. per pound in one direction but other local dealers wanted as high as 95c.

Pink—The range in spot quotations narrowed to $1.85 to $1.80 per pound. However, one primary market source quoted far higher prices than $1.80 on a quantity of one ton.

Rhubarb—Much was being said about the varying quality of spot stocks of Chinese root, this to account for the lowering of prices recently, and during last week as well. One quarter dropped whole root to the basis of 70c., and at the same time set powdered material down to 75c. The top price for Chinese material was $1.25 for whole and $1.50 for powder. Nothing is forthcoming from China at this time.

Senega—Two quarters have set prices down to the basis of $2 per pound and the top price asked last week was $2.20. Spot and replacement prices have turned in buyers' favor much later than usual this year.

Serpentaria—This root has almost become a museum piece both on spot and its primary market. Local quotations were higher on the strictly nominal base of $4 per pound. Recent lists of primary market offerings have not included any of this material.

White Pine—The expanded and very active lumber operations and demand have accounted for substantial quantities of this bark reaching the primary market warehouses and at prices mainly favorable and not out of line with what had to be paid last year. Prices at all points were steady last week under small but typically seasonal request.

Wild Cherry—Primary market stocks have continued to increase steadily and some collectors have reduced their buying prices in an effort to discourage workers from bringing in more of the article. Still, an increase in the reserve of rossed thin green material would be welcomed in some instances.

Seeds

Caraway—The replacement cost continued to be favorable and it made possible a further reduction spot to the basis of 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

Celery—Quotations from India were softer and tended to move in buyers' favor. Spots were lower at 27c. to 28c. per pound.

Coriander—Spot Moroccan seed was lower at 14c. to 14½c. per pound and future arrivals could be bought at 9¾c. to 10¼c., which was a small fraction higher than a week ago.

Spices

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 was down rather sharply in price, reaching the spot level of 28c. to 28½c. per pound under very light trading.

Clove—Prices for either variety of this spice were quite firm at 48c. to 48½c. per pound. Primary market shippers rarely if ever last week accepted bids submitted to them by local importers. Shipment from Madagascar was 46c. per pound, c&f New York. Ceilings made some importers bid 42c. on this lot.

Nutmegs—West Indian material was still lower at 43c. to 44c. per pound. East Indian spice held unchanged at 53c. to 54c.

Pepper—Not a great deal of trading developed in the local market. Sellers reported little more than jobbing transactions. Notwithstanding the absence of sizable activity, prices at the origin showed a deal of firmness; prices for replacements dropped only when there was no demand. When inquiries did develop, the tendency was to raise quoted limits. The spot market was around $1.68 per pound most of the week.

Spot deliveries of black pepper were quoted higher at $1.70 to $1.71 per pound in a very strong market.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, July 18.—Market conditions continue quiet with inquiry and trading confined to actual requirements. The following were spot prices, per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles:—

Anise, Chinese, star, 34c. Cassia, China, Honan, Yunnan, scraped, 24c.; broken, 23c.; unscraped, 21c.; broken, 20c.; Saigon, broken, 31c. Celery seed, French, 32c.; Indian, 29c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 44c.; No. 2, 41c; No. 0000, 55c. Clove, Madagascar, 58c. Cumin seed, Indian, 22c.; Iranian, 26c. Marjoram, French, 42c. Mustard seed, California, brown, 11c. Nutmeg, East India, 54c.; West India, 51c. Pepper, black, $1.64-$1.66; white, $2.85. Poppy seed, Dutch, 19c. Sage, Dalmatian, 95c. Savory, French, 19c. Sweet basil, 75c. Thyme, French, 24c.

Glass Container Shipments: May

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during May was 6,815,489, as compared with 6,359,316 in April, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,299,171 in May, against 1,309,709 in April; chemicals, 740,144 in May, against 686,442 in April, and toiletries, 627,097 in May, against 558,967 in April.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during May totaled 3,574,806, compared with 3,224,009 in April. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 346,145 in May, against 377,376 in April; chemicals, 138,290 in May, against 136,868 in April, and toiletries, 153,665 in May, against 142,857 in April.

Trade Briefs

J. E. Archer has been named assistant director of American Cyanamid Company's patent department, with headquarters at Stamford, Conn.

Borden Company, New York, has changed the brand names of "Dairy Starlac" and "Special Starlac," two of its spray-processed nonfat dry milk solids, to "Lactora" and "Specialac," respectively.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Sales of essential oil into consumption dealers in the spot market were limited ainly to a few pressing needs of an in-nsiderable number of buyers. Against is relatively moderate interest on the rt of manufacturers was the better that ir interest which dealers continued to sclose in offerings from replacement arkets; at least, some agents of foreign ippers so reported. The price trend on ot was almost exclusively downward and ost often reflected more favorable re-acement costs on the items affected. The rket index dropped 1.6 points to 219.4.

Dillweed oil was weak without prices tually declining but because of a large rryover here and in the primary mar-t, plus the excellent condition of the w crop, buyers would find any reason-le bid likely to be accepted. Excellent rospects for the new crops of pepper-int and spearmint oils brought some un-ttlement to prices for the former and wer quotes on the latter. Domestic trous oils were very steady in price and me gains in the quantities of California mon and orange oils have been readily sorbed in this the most active season of e year.

A desire to stimulate the movement of ies siberica and birchtar oils led to ice shading. More competition was also ted in anise and cedarleaf oils, both of hich were lower on the week. Ceylon tronella, and also the Java type of that em reflected the pressure of supplies on market of narrow consuming size. De-vatives of bois de rose were easier, ough there was a split movement in ices on 90-92 percent and 96-98 percent nalyl acetate.

Patchouli was in large over supply and nall demand at still further reduced quo-tions. Lemongrass continued weak and eclining in price. Ylang ylang was al-ost unobtainable. An easier undertone emed to be developing in wormwood and ice shading would not surprie as new op nears.

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Quotations were shaded the basis of $3.90 to $4.25 per pound ainly because of local conditions and a esire to reduce supplies in some meas-re. Replacement has changed very little late. Japan has supplied fair quanti-es this year and the imports have eased e market some.

Anise—One quarter continued to re-uce prices and last week established its ot price at $1.40 per pound. Others ntinued to name upwards of $2.60 per ound. Considering the fact that im-orts from China are under a US gov-rnment restriction, a fact that has curbed rrivals here severely, it appeared that e mere idea that peace may come in orea and thus end the US government an on purchases from Red China is hav-g a weakening tendency on a market hich actually is strong for the time be-g at least because of the existing ban.

Apricot Kernel—Signs of more competi-on were noted last week; one-quarter educed quotations to 45c. per pound and e range according to seller was to 65c.

Birchtar—As an inducement to consum-rs whose takings have been inconsequen-al of late, one quarter reduced prices to 1.40 per pound on crude and to $3.80 on ctified.

Cassia—On the chance that exports from hina to the United States would follow e achievement of peace in Korea, buy-rs have assumed a waiting attitude and llers last week were content to quote $5 $5.25 per pound while being fully pre-ared to take advantage of any favorable hange in the replacement prospect of this l.

Cedarleaf—Despite recent reports that uggested an absence of substantial ocks, prices were reduced in one quarter st week to the basis of $3.25 per pound. pwards of $3.75 was asked according to upplier. Ceiling price limitations also lay a part in the overall price situation.

Citronella—Prices on Ceylon oil were owered to the basis of $1.60 to $2.40 per ound, the drop in the minimum price f the range coming in a single quarter. lso, prices on the Jave type of oil were naded to $1.45 to $2.25 per pound, de-ending on supplier. Stocks of Formosan il have gained substantially of late by eason of large arrivals. The tendency of rices on practically all varieties re-ained downward and buyers were dis-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fir oil, Canadian, 10c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 96-98%, 30c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Abies siberica oil, 5c. per lb.
Anise oil, 15c. per lb.
Birchtar oil, crude, 5c. per lb.
rectified, 15c. per lb.
Cedarleaf oil, 25c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 10c. per lb.
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 5c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, 10c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, $1.50 per lb.
Spearmint oil, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
219.4	221.0	223.1	132.7	136.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

posed to allow the movement to run its course before entering the market for more than moderate requirements. The 1951 crop of Formosan oil was estimated at 1,400 metric tons.

Clove—The high cost of clove spice continued without interruption; it was apparent that both Madagascar and Zanzibar can find buyers in other countries willing to pay prices higher in most instances that local spice importers are willing to entertain. Based on the present primary market for spice, local quotations at much higher levels would be warranted, according to spot suppliers of oil. That spice is needed was shown by several bids made by local oil manufacturers against offerings of spice cabled from the source last week.

Dillweed—Large stocks continued to keep the market under repression and even depression; there was every reason to think that any reasonable bid stood an excellent chance of being accepted. The 1950 crop was large and another crop is in prospect under conditions suggestive of a substantial production. Though quotations were still $4.25 to $4.72 per pound as to seller, few sellers would refuse any reasonable bid. New crop prices have not reached this market yet.

Eucalyptus—Because of higher replacement costs on both qualities, some quarters on spot advanced quotations 5c. per pound last week. Others failed to change their views.

Fir—Quotations were raised to $2.85 per pound in a quarter recently the lowest spot seller, and to $3.40 in another direction reporting a rise in Canadian shippers' views.

Geranium—Some fair purchases of goods to come forward from the origins have been made at moderately attractive prices. Locally, quotations held firm; little tendency to shade them was noted.

Lemon—Basically, prices lacked new development at either end of the range. However, one supplier whose quotation recently was between the lowest and highest of spot prices did advance his asking quotation to $4.95 per pound for Italian oil the stocks of which were moderate in most quarters. Quantities of domestic oil available for prompt supplying to consumers have increased moderately of late but the seasonable demand now current has cared for the gain in stocks.

Lemongrass—Unsettlement was current in local circles where quotations were reduced to the basis of $3.40 to $4.25 per pound last week. Much of the current unrest traced to the excellent prospect for future shipments from the origins where acreage devoted to cultivation has been substantial and has made excellent progress.

Lime—Prices were still showing considerable strength at levels recently reached by advances in sellers' views. The possibility of producing lime oil in Zanzibar is under exploration in that island, according to the director of agriculture. This would be a long range project and would require a substantial expansion in acreage devoted to lime tree culture. Samples of Zanzibar oil on examination reveal a rather pronounced citral odor as compared with the true lime odor that features West Indian oil.

Orange—Price stability prevailed on all varieties of oil and with stocks of California oil gaining slowly but steadily, consumer needs appeared to be well cared for last week. Prices were generally supported by relatively strong undertones. Not a great deal of oil has come from Florida where orange growers are expanding their interest in quick-frozen orange

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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juice as a product more profitable than orange oil.

Patchouli—Overstocks on spot were apparent. Weakness prevailed in all directions. Prices were lowered to $14.50 to $23 per pound according to seller. Much of the stock current on spot at this time showed a cost which would warrant a price of $20 to $23 per pound if sales were to yield a profit to dealers. However, the slump in replacement costs has made some suppliers desirous of reducing inventories of high cost material. Buyers, well aware of the situation, remain aloof from the market.

Peppermint—Latest reports concerning the production in 1951 remained favorable. Though some prices quoted at the source were apparently above buyers' views, it was suspected that dealers at the source were rather bearish on the outlook for values when the new crop offerings come on the market at an early date. Distillation will start in some areas late this month and should be well underway, come August. At that time, the price trend should be more clearly defined.

Sage—Prices on Dalmatian oil, which is scarce on spot, should decline if the trend of prices on Dalmatian sage be a sign; the latter has dropped severely in price and continued to decline last week. Pending a readjustment of replacement costs in Dalmatia, local quotations were expected at least to remain steady. Clary and Spanish oils lacked new developments.

Sandalwood—The prices still ranged $12 to $14.75 per pound for NF quality oil. However, one supplier advanced minimum quotations to the basis of $12.75 per pound in order to reflect his current cost of production. Demand was routine.

Sassafras—One supplier was not disposed to take more business at less than $2.10 per pound, pointing to the primary market producers' ideas on new production. However, others still quoted as low as $1.95 and as high as $2.20 was named in other directions.

Spearmint—Some local dealers expect a crop of excellent size to be marketed at more favorable prices when the new oil comes on the market. In anticipation of such a development, one quarter dropped quotations to $5.25 per pound, although the range was to $6.25—a level hard to associate with present market conditions and prospects.

Wintergreen—One supplier raised quotations on natural oil from the south to the basis of $3.50 per pound. Others ranged the item $3.25 to $19.50, according to seller and quality. Northern oil was priced at $5.75 to $14.50.

Wormseed—It was still too early for the trend of new crop prices to be clearly defined. Spot goods were firmly maintained in price pending an unfolding of the situation with respect to the crop of 1951.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—Stocks were hard to find; scarcety seemed likely to continue until raw materials become more abundant.

Anethol—Consumer needs were filled from fairly ample stocks. Since export of raw material from China may be an end result of the present Korean cease-fire negotiations, the position of anethol was at least potentially easier.

Linalool—The product made from bois de rose oil was reduced to the basis of $6.75 per pound in one quarter. Prices still ranged to $7.50. The lowering of the price reflected a more favorable situation in raw material.

Linalyl Acetate—Quotations on the product produced from bois de rose oil were down to $6.65 and $7.60 per pound on 90-92 percent material. However, the 96-98 percent item was higher at $7.50 to $8. Quotations on material ex petitgrain oil held unchanged at $5 to $6.50. Again the 90-92 percent linalyl acetate price decline of last week reflected the more favorable cost and supply of bois de rose oil. The rise in prices for 96-98 percent material was a reversal of the views of the seller recently naming the minumum spot quotation.

Schieffelin Fetes Kober

Schieffelin & Co., New York, held a dinner recently honoring Michael Kober, who has been with the company for fifty years. Mr. Kober began with Schieffelin as a messenger boy in 1901. He moved up steadily, becoming production manager of American Kitchen Products Company, a former Schieffelin affiliate. Upon the sale of American Kitchen Products, Mr. Koben returned to the parent company.

Trade Briefs

Frank A. March has been named deputy assistant director of field operations of the Office of Price Stabilization.

Daggett & Ramsdell, Inc., Newark, N. J., had named Wood, Fingard, Eaton Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, to handle all sales for Daggett & Ramsdell (Canada), Ltd.

Dr. Edward Henderson, director of clinical research of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has gone to Brazil to address a series of scientific meetings in that country on recent developments in hormone drugs.

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Shell to Construct, Operate W. Texas-Houston Pipeline

Plans have been revealed for construction of a new large-diameter crude oil pipe line to provide an additional link between the nation's largest oil producing area and the greatest refining area. Known as the Rancho Pipe Line System, the new twenty-four-inch line will extend from McCamey, in the Permian Basin of West Texas, to Houston and Texas City, a distance of 477 miles.

The line will have an initial delivery capacity of about 209,000 barrels of oil daily. Completion is scheduled late in 1952 at an estimated cost in excess of $35,000,000.

A multiple-ownership project, with six companies participating, the line will be designed, constructed and operated by Shell Pipe Line Corporation. Other participants are Sinclair Pipe Line Company, Pan American Pipe Line Company, Phillips Pipe Line Company, Nantucket Pipe Line Company (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Eastern States Petroleum Corporation, Inc.) and Tidewater Pipe Line Company (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Crown Central Petroleum Corporation).

Cities Service High Octane Units to Be Built by Kellogg

Cities Service Company has authorized The M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, to proceed with the design and engineering of two fluid hydroforming units. Both new plants will be large-capacity units. One, located at Lake Charles, La., will process more than 800,000 gallons daily, while the other, at East Chicago, Ind., will handle about half this volume.

Carter Oil Company Boosts Utah Exploration Spending by $5 Million

Carter Oil Company, a Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) affiliate, has announced that it will increase its petroleum exploration program in eastern Utah's Uintah Basin this year by $5,000,000. This amount will be added the joint $3,600,000 exploration program being conducted with Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Phillips Petroleum Company, and Utah Oil Refining Company in the Uintah area.

Davis & Geck Buys Building in Danbury

Davis & Geck, a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, has puchased a building and a one and one-half acre tract of land from the Mutual Rough Hat Company in Danbury, Conn. The company, which now occupies its own building at 57 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will use the Danbury property for the manufacture of some of its surgical products.

Alterations of the building will begin soon and will be completed in time for Davis & Geck to move some of its departments from Brooklyn to Danbury during September or October. Only a skeleton supervisory staff will be brought from the main plant in Brooklyn.

Ultra Chemical Names H. Abbott Sales Agent

Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., Paterson, N. J., has appointed Harold E. Abbott sales representative covering the New York metropolitan area, New Jersey, New York state and northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Abbott will handle bulk chemicals for general industry and chemical specialties for textile processing. From 1932 to 1941 he was with the sales division of the Richards Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J. In 1946 he formed the Abbott Chemical Company in Fair Lawn, N. J.

Merck President, Medical Director Honored by University of Ireland

James J. Kerrigan, president, and Dr. James M. Carlisle, medical director of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., have been awarded honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws in Dublin by the National University of Ireland.

Mr. Kerrigan joined the Merck organization in 1907 and spent much of his career in the commercial phases of the company's operations. He became vice-president of the company in 1927 and president in 1950. He is also a director of the company, of Merck (North America), Inc., Merck's export subsidiary, and of Merck & Co., Ltd., the firm's Canadian subsidiary. Dr. Carlisle joined the company in 1934 as plant physician, becoming medical director in 1936.

Knopf Joins Int'l Minerals

Dr. William C. Knopf has been appointed supervisor of the Mulberry, Fla., experiment station of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Dr. Knopf was formerly assistant dean of the Northwestern University Technological Institute.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Yellow and orange chromes were added to the list of chemicals under M-32 by the NPA last week, providing that producers will have to accept DO orders only up to thirty percent of any month's scheduled output. In the synthetic resins section, phenol formaldehyde resin was also placed under M-32. An individual producer is permitted to refuse DO orders which would take more of its total production than thirty-five percent with filler and forty-five percent without filler.

Prime pigments held pretty much to former levels of demand and supply. Metallic lead paste was in a strong market with supply on the tight side and a difficulty still felt in the obtaining of sufficient domestic litharge. Zinc pigments were without particular feature.

Magnesium silicate, which had been quiet recently, was said to be showing some pickup. Supply was up to the market. The demand for mica was not brisk but with consumers working off their inventories, it was thought that it would increase next month. Synthetic resins were about where they had been. There were reports that the demand that had eased off recently was increasing again, but these reports were not general as yet. The demand for pyroxylin scrap was expected to lessen shortly because of the release of more nitrocellulose. One producer said the price would probably drop in about sixty days. Natural gums were pretty much unchanged and price trends at the source were still a difficult thing for importers to understand. The shellac market was uneventful. Domestic and Argentine casein held on price and the consumer inquiry showed no strengthening.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, 40c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, G, H, I, 42c. per 100 lbs.
K, M, N, 75c. per 100 lbs.
WG, WW, X, 65c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Turpentine, gum, New York, tankcars, 7c. per gal.
Savannah, 9¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	176.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Lead Paste, Metallic—The demand continued at the good levels that had been noted in the recent past. The supply was tight, as it had been, with producers still finding it difficult to obtain all the domestic litharge they wanted. There was reported to be some delay in the filling of orders. It was also said that there were quite a few DO's being received. In 20,000 to 40,000 pound lots the product was posted at 34½c.; in 10,000 to 20,000 pound lots at 35c.; in 2,000 to 10,000 pound lots at 35½c. and 200 to 2,000 pound lots at 36c.

Lead Pigments—There was no changes reported in the market for these materials last week. The supply was tight and the demand heavy. This was a reflection of the tightness that had prevailed for some time in the metal.

Yellow, Hansa—The G pigments price last week was at $1.91 to $2.05. The demand continued at good levels and the supply was said to be satisfactory.

Yellow and Orange, Chromes—The NPA added these materials to its list of chemicals under M-32. This provides that producers will have to accept DO orders only up to thirty percent of any month's scheduled output. Some producers, it was pointed out, had difficulty supplying their customers because of the heavy defense orders.

Zinc Pigments—The metal was as tight as it had been last week and as a result there were no changes to be observed in the tight supply and strong demand of the pigments.

Fillers and Extenders

Magnesium Silicate—The inquiry had been on the quiet side but in the last week or ten days it had picked up somewhat. Inventories of consumers, which had been high, were in the process of being reduced at this time. The supply was reported to be sufficiently high to accommodate the present requirements of consumers.

Mica—Prices continued at their previously established levels. The demand was reported to be on the slow side at this time. It was said that consumers were taking inventory and, finding themselves pretty well stocked up at the moment, were attempting to work off some of their present stocks before returning to the market for more. The expectation was that the demand would increase next month. Supply was at a good level now, but it was said that if the expected increase in demand came about next month there might be some shortages then and in the autumn.

Synthetic Resins

One producer of styrenes said last week that the demand had picked up and there had also been some improvement in supply although not enough to make it possible to fill the demand easily. Terpenes, it said, were not up to full production but would be by mid-August. It added that there was not enough production of cumar indenes. There were some reports that the recent easings of demand were again turning into tightenings, but this condition was still not general. One maker of ureaformaldehyde, alkyd and maleic resins said they were still a little easier although the melamines, phenolics and styrenated alkyds were tight.

The NPA last week added phenol formaldehyde resin to its list of chemicals under M-32. An individual producer is, according to the order, permitted to refuse DO orders which would take more of its total production than thirty-five percent with filler and forty-five percent without filler. A fifteen day lead time is required for orders to producers.

Pyroxylin Scrap—One producer stated last week that it expected the demand would ease off shortly because of the release of more nitrocellulose. Before that the celluloid sheetmakers had not had enough and had turned to the scrap market for their requirements. With the withdrawal of the sheetmakers the supply naturally was beginning to show improvement. With more of the material available now there was a more comfortable situation and one expectation was that in sixty days there would be a surplus. It was also said that in sixty days there would be a drop in price.

Natural Resins

The demand for gums continued at about fair levels last week. It was somewhat spotty and was, of course, being affected by seasonal influences. There was sufficient material on hand for the present requirements of the market, although some grades were in a better position than others and it was thought that if the demand should pick up sharply there might be some shortages. The shipping situation was satisfactory, it was said, except from Indonesia, which was inclined to be a little slow. It was hard to get an accurate slant on the price trends at the source. Importers reported that there was considerable uncertainty as to just what sellers at the source were asking and would ask.

Shellac—The demand was on the quiet side last week, but holding to a steady

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: May

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in May, 1951, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $110,581,354. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent for the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1950 follows:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments				Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
		Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales			
			Total	Paint and varnish	Lacquer	
1951—May	$110,581,354	$58,825,534	$41,291,128	$31,481,781	$9,809,347	$10,464,692
Total, 5 months	540,967,644	286,501,972	205,973,750	122,309,643	83,664,107	48,511,922
1950—May	103,343,857	58,259,263	35,174,778	26,542,028	8,632,750	9,911,796
Total, 5 months	494,329,722	232,218,013	153,189,100	113,042,731	40,146,369	39,422,609

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

enough level. This was, of course, the slow period, with many consumers shut down for vacations. The real pickup in seasonal demand was not expected much before October. There had been comments recently to the effect that there might be shortages in some of the grades if there was a sharp increase in the demand. At the moment the supply was sufficient for the amount of ordering, but that situation could, of course, change rather quickly. Consumer inventories, it was thought, were at a pretty good point at this time. The Indian market had been in a steady position for some time and since the United States was not buying a great amount it was thought that Europe had probably been in the market for good quantities. A revised forecast by the Lac-Cess Committee of the 1951 Bysacki crop indicates 234,000 packages in contrast to preliminary forecasts of 207,000 packages last year and 176,000 packages in 1949.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Shorts were in what was characterized as a "not too bad" situation as far as the supply was concerned but the long fibres were very tight.One source stated that it did not expect any improvement in the supply this year because of the heavy domestic and foreign demand. Prices were holding at their previously established levels. The labor situation in Canada was reported to be uneventful at this time and there were no problems expected there.

In view of increasing demand for asbestos and its reduced availability from foreign countries, the government is taking steps to develop new sources here and in Canada. The National Production Authority is assisting Canadian suppliers engaged in expansion projects to obtain materials needed to boost asbestos mine production. The Defense Minerals Administration is exploring a wide belt of serpentine asbestos running 100 miles through southern Oregon and northern California. Samples from this area indicate a high quality fiber, it is said.

Casein—The price continued unchanged for the Argentine and domestic materials last week. Demand was slow but one source close to the Argentine market said the producers there did not care if the demand was slow at the present time and they were losing business. They have only a little on hand there and they think that the American consumers will have to come to them when the European producers are sold out. In June the Argentine casein production was reported to be the lowest ever known in that country because of the drought. French material was stronger because of heavy buying by European consumers and stood at 30½c. to 31½c., duty paid. The Danish was at 29¾c., duty paid, but there was said to be a considerable variation in quality. Another factor said to be influencing Argentine ideas was the coming flush season that starts in October. At that time their production will be on the increase while United States and European production will be going into the winter months of less amount.

The demand for casein of domestic origin was also slow, as it had been for some weeks. Although the peak of this season's flush had been reached some weeks back there was sufficient available for present inquiry. It was not quite certain just how inventories stood in the hands of users but indications were that the consumers were attempting to work them down, or if they were down at this time, to keep them at the present levels.

Glue—Bone glue was still holding up to a pretty good demand position. One producer stated that it was sold up. The customary raw materials shortages of the summer months were here and were of course having their effect on the picture. Hide glue was unchanged as to price, with the market at an uneventful stage at this time. The 50-55 jellygrams bone glue was reported by one producer to be in a very slow demand although the 85 jellygrams was brisk. It was said that there was a three to four weeks delay in the filling of orders.

Production of hide glue during the month of May, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Census, amounted to 6,609,026 pounds, against 6,328,890 pounds in the previous month and 5,874,882 pounds in May of last year. Shipments in May of this year amounted to 6,169,374 pounds. During the previous period they amounted to 5,915,280 pounds. In May of last year the shipments aggregated 5,237,506 pounds. Stocks at the end of May of this year came to 8,471,657 pounds, while during the previous month they were reported to be 8,032,005 pounds. In May of last year the stocks amounted to 13,171,023 pounds.

Graphite—The prices were holding at previously established levels and the demand was reported to be very good. There

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was some vacation slack for July and August, when plants close. Some producers did not want deliveries made during these months, but it was said that this did not have a great overall effect since the level of consuming interest was still good and what was not wanted during the vacation month would be taken up at another time. Demand was at a higher level than it was a year ago. One producer stated that it could fill orders in about a month. It was a little behind on certain grades but expected that this situation would be cleared up sometime next month.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended July 20 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.50	$10.25
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.50	10.25
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.50	10.25
F	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.50	10.25
G	7.60	7.60	8.02	8.02	8.02	9.50	10.25
H	7.60	7.60	8.02	8.02	8.02	9.50	10.25
I	7.60	7.60	8.02	8.35	8.02	9.50	10.25
K	7.60	7.60	8.02	8.35	8.35	9.50	10.25
M	7.60	7.60	8.02	8.35	8.35	9.50	10.25
N	7.60	7.60	8.02	8.35	8.35	9.50	10.25
WG	7.70	7.70	8.02	8.35	8.35	9.55	10.30
WW	7.70	7.70	8.02	8.35	8.35	9.60	10.35
X	7.70	7.70	8.02	8.35	8.35	9.60	10.35

Drums

Sales	...	...	27	52	...
Receipts	60	837	18	552	511
Shipments	...	...	...	1,125	1,037
Stocks	21,684	22,521	22,539	21,966	21,440

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. . . gal. (7 lbs.). .75
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse. . . gal. (7 lbs.). .95

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.74¼	.74¼	.63	.65	.65
Sales, bbls.	...	...	80	..	..
Receipts, bbls	413	262	160	94	92
Shipments, bbls	82	339	46	46	101
Stocks, bbls	3,622	3,545	3,569	3,705	3,639

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—The demand continued at what were characterized as "very good" levels, with none of the easings here that were apparent in many items these days. One producer stated that its supply was good, but not good enough to cause it to solicit business. Its plan was to take care of the old customers, which it was able to do at this time and which was something it could not do three months ago. The raw materials situation, it was said, had improved, but was still not up to the desired levels. Acetyltributyl citrate and tributyl citrate were unchanged at 41½c. and acetyltriethyl citrate and triethyl citrate were holding at the former listing of 38½c.

Rosin, Turpentine Seller's Strike Proposed by ATFA

A plan calling upon producers of gum rosin and turpentine to hold their materials off the market for sixty days to halt declining prices was urged late Friday by the American Turpentine Farmers Association.

The plan proposes that producers place their gum into Commodity Credit Corporation loan, or hold it until the market moves up at least to 75 cents per gallon for turpentine—it is now quoted at 65 cents—and until rosin prices advance 65 cents per 100 pounds. The association suggested that if the goal is not reached within the sixty-day period, the holding period be extended.

Cyanamid Publishes Data Sheets

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has published an additional group of technical data sheets to assist in the use of the company's resins in specification coatings. Numbering seven in all, the sheets furnish data on subjects ranging from federal specification TT-P-659 on primer-surfaces for metal and wood hospital furniture to military specification MIL-E-5558 on black, wrinkle-finish enamel.

Williams Gets Soil Conservation Post

Donald A. Williams of the Department of Agriculture's land and water resources staff has been named as assistant chief of the Soil Conservation Service in charge of operations. He succeeds A. E. Jones, who requested reassignment as regional research representative of the Service with headquarters at Lincoln, Neb.

Trade Briefs

Union Sulphur & Oil Corporation has named United States Trust Company of New York dividend disbursing agent for 298,350 shares of its $1 par value capital stock.

Leonard P. Markert, secretary and general sales manager of Will & Baumer Candle Company, has been elected treasurer of the National Sales Executives.

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Shell Promotes 4; Forms Technical Services Group

Shell Oil Company, New York, has appointed the company's senior representatives in Midland, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla.; New Orleans, La., and Calgary, Alberta, Canada, vice-presidents of the concern. In addition, Shell has formed a new exploration and production technical services group in Houston, Tex., to be headed by Dr. Harold Gershinowitz, who has also been named a vice-president.

Involved in the changes are J. T. Dickerson, vice-president, Midland; W. A. Alexander, vice-president, Tulsa; Bouwe Dykstra, vice-president, New Orleans, and E. G. Robinson, vice-president, Calgary.

The new technical services group will provide advice and aid for the company's exploration and production activities throughout North America. Dr. Gershinowitz will assume its direction in addition to his present duties as head of exploration and production research.

OPS Names J.F. Corwin

The Office of Price Stabilization has appointed John F. Corwin chief of the resins, plastic materials and adhesives section of the chemical and drugs branch, chemicals and drugs division. Mr. Corwin is on loan from the chemical division of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was chemical director of the Borden Company's chemical division from 1944 to 1949, and was associated with American Cyanamid Company's plastics division from 1943 to 1944. During World War II he served as chief of the resins and plastic materials division of the Office of Price Administration.

A-D-M Publishes Bulletin

Publication of a new bulletin on "Admerol 301" has been announced by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. "Admerol 301" is described as a medium to long soya copolymer with exceptionally good dry, and better than average exterior durability, which is said to contribute hardness, toughness, and chemical resistance to paint films. Compatability, film properties, and a number of enamel formulas are included in the bulletin. Copies of technical bulletin No. 92 on "Admerol 301" may be obtained by writing to Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Box 839, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Witco Issues Naphthenate Data

Witco Chemical Company has issued a technical service report on "Witco 8 percent Copper Naphthenate," a fungicide and preservative for cellulosic materials. Because of its penetrative power and inert nature, it is claimed by the company to be a practically permanent protective agent against fungus, mold, mildew, and marine parasites, while having no harmful effect on wood, metal, or frabic. Copy of the report may be obtained by writing for technical service report P-15, "Witco 8 percent Copper Naphthenate," to Witco Chemical Company, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Goodrich Resin Data Offered

A twelve-page service bulletin on its new "Geon Resin 404" hes been published by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and can be obtained upon request. The bulletin outlines some of the principal applications, discusses physical properties, and gives graph on tensile and flexural strengths, modulus of elasticity, heat distortion temperatures, impact and chemical resistance and Clash-Berg stiffness. Processing methods are outlined, and suggested starting recipes for calendering, extrusion and molding and wire insulation given.

Alsynite Has New Ohio Plant

The Alsynite Company of America has opened a new branch plant in Portsmouth, Ohio, which will double the company's manufacturing capacity of translucent reinforced plastic panels to meet heavier military and civilian demands. Of the new plant's 29,000 square feet of floor space, 12,000 are already in use.

Ferro Issues Stabilizer Handbook

Ferro Chemical Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, has published the "Ferro Stabilizer Handbook." The publication is a revised, reedited and renamed edition of an earlier booklet, which was previously issued under the title of the "Ferro Stabilizer Data Book."

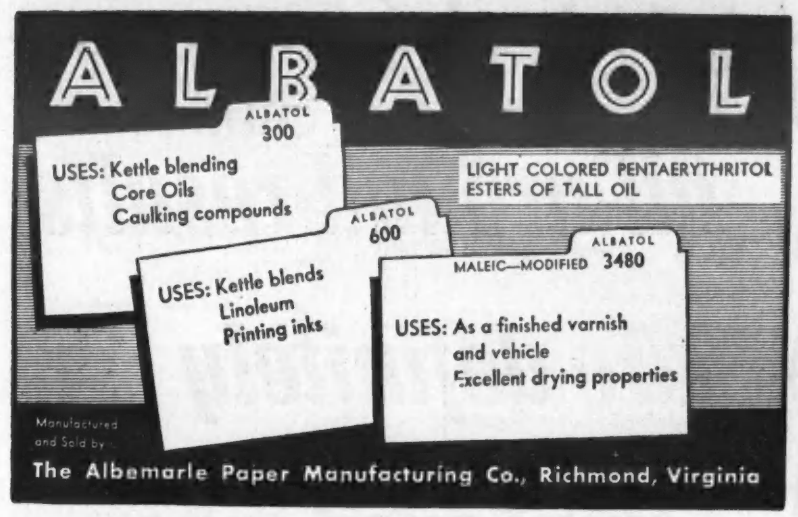
A. C. Horn, Ltd., Has New Office

A. C. Horn Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has completed a new office and finished goods warehouse at 19 St. Lawrence street, Toronto. The new structure, which has a total floor space of 11,000 square feet, is adjacent to Horn's Toronto plant.

Pigment for Clinical Thermometers Developed by Bureau of Standards

A durable, lasting pigment for marking clinical thermometers has been developed by R. J. Welch and F. W. Reinhart of the National Bureau of Standards. The new marking compound is a silicone resin formulation that is said to withstand cleansing with soap and phenol solutions far better than any other known pigment.

The basic ingredient of the NBS marking compound is a silicone resin. To fifteen part of weight of the resin are added five parts of bone black, one part of normal butyl alcohol, and one part of toluene. The mixture is ground in a ball or pebble mill to disperse the bone black in the resin. If a longer drying time is desired, xylene may be substituted either in whole or in part for the toluene. The bone black in the compound settles partially on standing for one to three days. However, since the black does not cake, it is readily redistributed by stirring.



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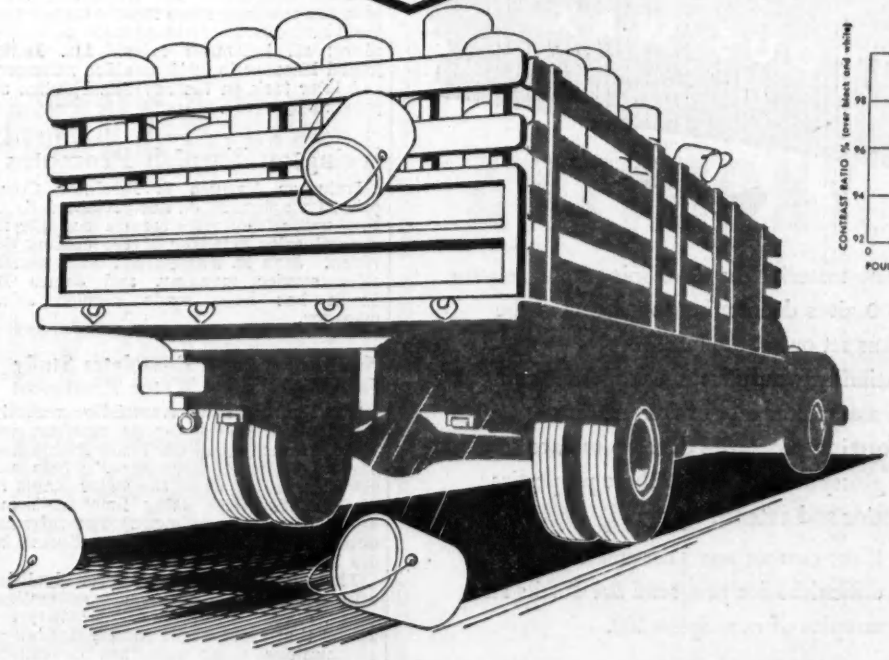

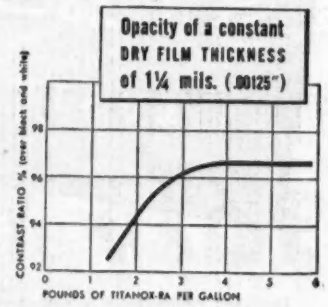
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Meyer Company Appoints Waltz Agricultural Manager

Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco, Calif., has appointed Ralph S. Waltz manager of the firm's agricultural department. He succeeds George P. Bloxham, who resigned recently after more than twenty-three years as vice-president in charge of sales.

In his new post, Mr. Waltz will direct sales of fertilizer products distributed by the firm, including American Potash & Chemical Corporation potash, Stauffer Chemical Company superphosphates and Norsk Hydro calcium nitrate. Mr. Waltz joined the Meyer concern in 1945. Prior to World War II, he was associated with the University of California's agricultural extension service.

Rauchfuss Retiring Aug. 31

Arthur A. Rauchfuss, who has been in charge of sales of dyes and intermediates to the lake and pigment manufacturing industry for American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division, will retire from full time duty August 31, after 32 years of service with the company. He will continue in an advisory capacity and as special representative for the lake department. Mr. Rauchfuss will be succeeded by Edgar J. Hildebrand, who has been associated with the pigment manufacturing industry for twenty-four years and with Calco since 1946.

Martin Takes NPA Post

Thomas J. Martin, manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's Detroit sales office, has been given an indefinite leave of absence to serve as chief of the thermosetting unit, plastics section of the National Production Authority's chemical division. During Mr. Martin's absence, the Detroit office will be supervised by Harold D. Woodmansee and Donald H. Kocher. Mr. Martin joined Monsanto in 1937 and has been in the Detroit post since 1948.

Haeuser Shellac Promotes 2

Haeuser Shellac Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed John D. Baruc vice-president in charge of sales and A. Davis assistant treasurer. Mr. Baruc has been with the company since 1947, covering the Long Island territory in addition to supervising all industrial sales. Mr. Davis joined Haeuser in 1946 as office manager, and later took on the additional duties of purchasing agent.

Irvington Varnish Promotes

Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company, Irvington, N. J., has promoted E. A. Freiburger from sales service manager to general sales manager of the coating division. Jean H. Rooney has been named sales service manager, and James D. Smith has been made varnish sales manager.

Nat'l Lime Ass'n Completes Study On US Chemical Water Treatment

The National Lime Association recently completed a survey for its members entitled, "Inventory of US Water Plants Employing Chemical Treatment." This survey lists nearly all of the water plants in the United States using lime for some aspect of water treatment. The information was obtained from data collected by the Public Health Service.

The tabulation lists all municipalities using some type of chemical treatment for water, except chlorination. The study revealed that there was a sizable number of communities using soda ash or caustic soda for pH control or coagulation with alum, many of which could conceivably be replaced by lime, providing the lime industry wishes to pursue this field aggressively.

Naftone Publishes Naphthenate Data

A new sixteen-page booklet entitled "Oronite Naphthenate Driers" has been issued by Naftone, Inc. Included in the booklet is the story behind Oronite driers, a discussion of naphthenates versus other type driers, a detailed explanation of the individual drier metals, and other timely and pertinent material on driers. Requests for free copies of "Oronite Naphthenate Driers" should be addressed to Naftone, Inc., 515 Madison avenue, New York 22.

Monsanto Reassigns Kelly

Montanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division has appointed James R. Kelly to its staff to handle industrial chemical sales. Mr. Kelly joined Monsanto's plastics division in Springfield, Mass., in 1947.

Trade Briefs

Flax Corporation, Hartford, Conn., has named the Empire State Bottle & Barrel Company, Buffalo, N. Y., upstate New York distributor for its "Plaxpak" polyethylene bottle.

Charles Hellmuth's printing ink division has sold its eight-story building at 154-158 West 18th street, New York, to Irving Brodsky and simultaneously has leased back three floors and a basement from the buyer.

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Palm Oil 1950 Exports From Malaya Off 7 P. C.

Exports of palm oil and palm kernels from the Federation of Malaya during 1950 totaled 57,350 and 10,168 short tons, respectively, according to the American Embassy, Singapore. The volume of palm oil dropped about 7 percent from the quantity shipped in 1949 while kernel exports rose 4 percent from the previous year.

The United Kingdom received the bulk of the oil—54,913 tons. Palm kernels purchased by the Netherlands totaled 4,167 tons; Sweden, 3,093 tons; West Germany, 1,314 tons; Denmark, 1,287 tons, and the United Kingdom, 307 tons.

The embassy also reported that Malaya exported 124,763 long tons of copra and 57,032 tons of coconut oil during the year. Imports during the year amounted to 119,985 tons of copra and 987 tons of coconut oil.

The principal recipients of the copra were Denmark, 23,599 tons; Sweden, 21,670 tons; Western Germany, 18,653 tons, and the Netherlands, 18,013 tons. Coconut oil was shipped to the following countries:—Indonesia, 13,435 tons; Italy, 8,191 tons; Netherlands, 7,709 tons, and Western Germany, 7,608 tons.

Clinton Foods Ups Four

Clinton Foods, Inc., Clinton, Iowa, has named R. P. Jurgensen manager of production at its corn processing division plants. Formerly he was general operating superintendent. L. H. Peetz has been promoted to general operating superintendent, and H. C. Heidinger has been made assistant operating superintendent. Albert Peltzer has been advanced to milling division superintendent.

Pingree Joins Crown

Raymond A. Pingree has joined Crown Chemical Corporation, Providence, R. I., as vice-president and technical adviser. Mr. Pingree formerly was chemical director of the Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

Dow Expands Staff

Several personnel changes have been announced by Donald L. Gibb, manager of the plastics sales department, The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.

James A. Jones of the Boston office will move to Midland where he will be an assistant to the head of the molding powders section of the plastics sales department; James C. Tobin has been added to the company's Chicago sales office as a film and sheeting salesman; Howard F. Schnepp, former plastic molding powders salesman in Cleveland, has moved to the Detroit office, and Richard Dornan is a new coatings salesman for Dow's Cleveland area.

Blaw-Knox Co. to Expand Soy Rich Products Plant

Soy Rich Products, Inc., Wichita, Kan., has awarded chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., a contract to expand its soybean extraction plant from its present rated capacity of seventy-five tons per day to 150 tons per day. This plant is the pioneer "Rotocel" installation, originally built by Blaw-Knox in 1948, and its performance has led to a half-dozen additional "Rotocel" units now in use or in construction.

Reichhold Chemicals Opens Executive Offices in N.Y.

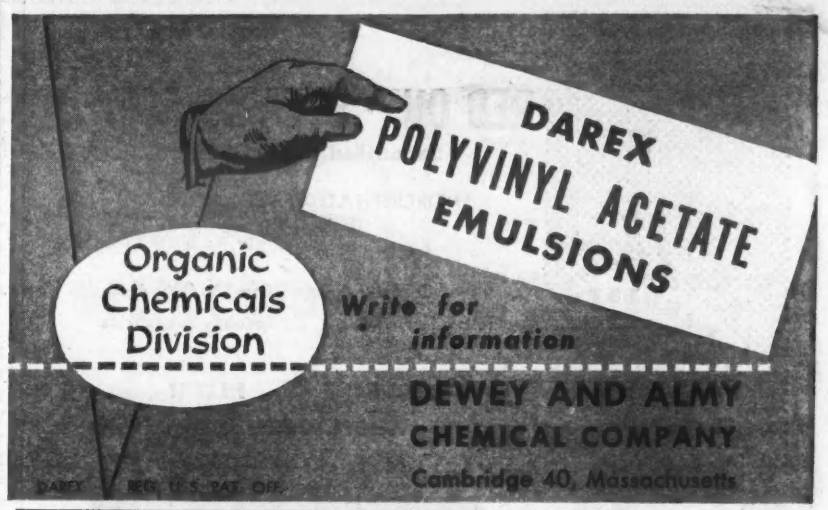
As the first step in a new expansion program, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, announces the opening of executive offices in the International Building, Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth avenue, New York 20, which space will also house Reichhold's export division which has outgrown its old quarters in the RCA Building.

Hollister Quitting Boston Varnish

C. C. Hollister, for many years in charge of the district warehouse and sales in the Cleveland, Ohio, territory for Boston Varnish Company, has announced his retirement from active service, effective August 1.

Firestone Plastics Names Two

E. T. Handley and Elmer French have been appointed vice-presidents of production and sales, respectively, of the Firestone Plastics Company, Pottstown, Pa., a subsidiary of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.



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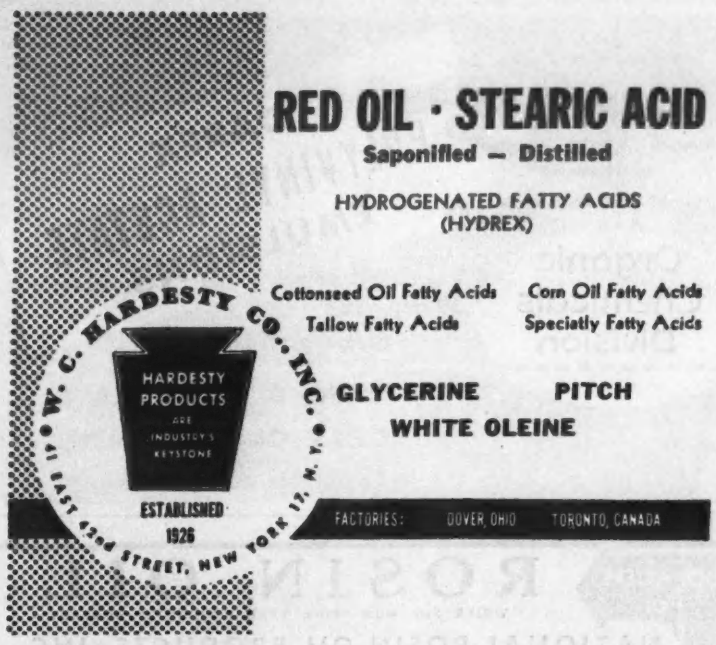

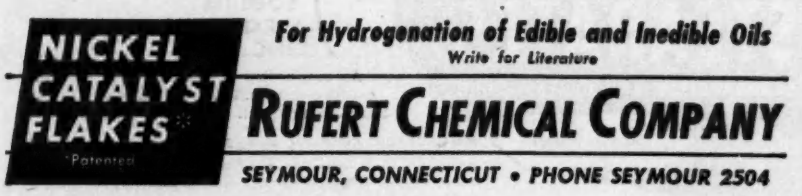

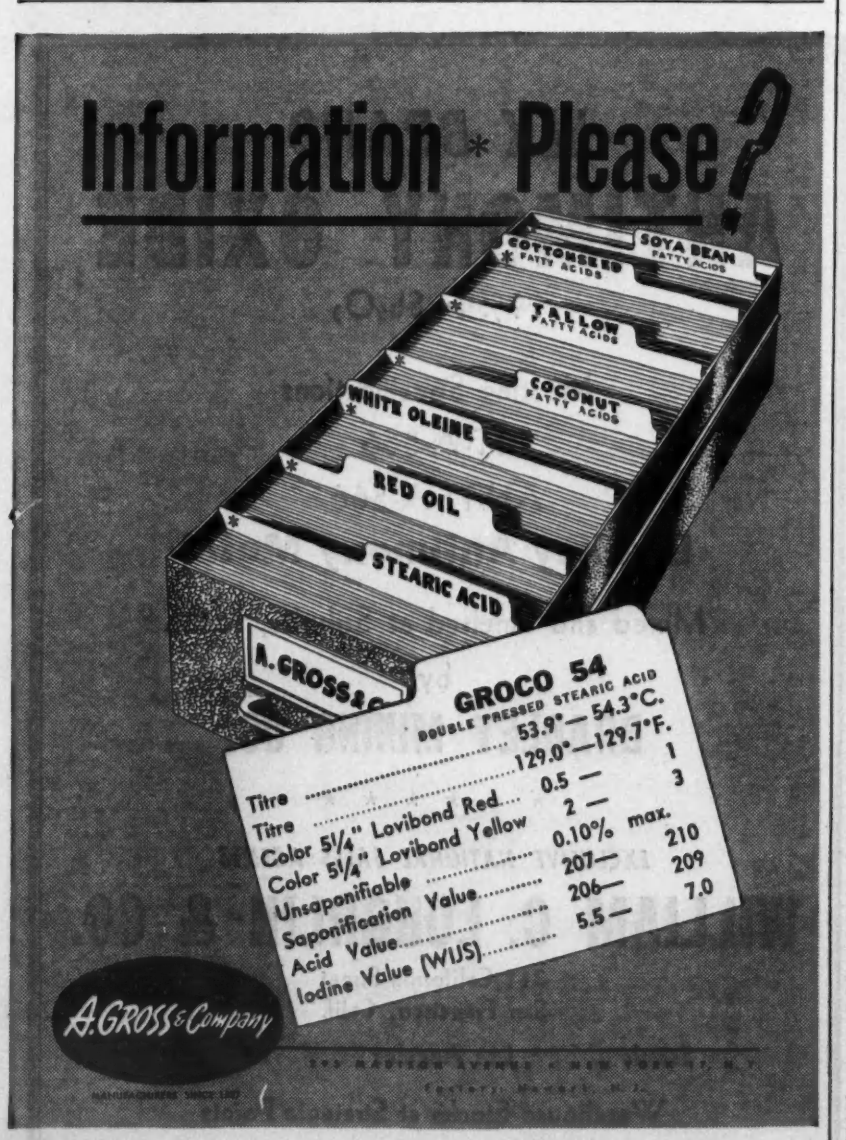

Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was no slackening in the downward movement of oils and prices last week. Lack of buying interest and selling pressure resulted in lower prices for practically the entire list. Price index declined 6.3 points.

Edible vegetable oils declined fractionally, except soybean oil which dropped close to 1 cent per pound. Offerings were liberal, with trading light and restricted to immediate delivery.

Tallow and greases continued weak, and nominal quotations declined about 1 cent per pound, while better grades were off fractionally. Demand was slow and offerings liberal. Large users were out of the market. Animal oils were weaker. Grease oils declined 2 to 3 cents per pound; tallow oil 2 cents and oleo stearine 2 cents per pound. Oleo oil was scarce and well held.

Steady decline of coconut oil further weakend coconut and other fatty acids. Coconut fatty acid was reduced, 1¼ cents per pound, capric, caprylic and lauric acids, 2 cents per pound and myristic acid, 1½ cents per pound. Red oil and stearic acid were unchanged, but the weakness of tallow and greases kept prices unsettled.

Lack of demand for drying oils resulted in additional price reductions. Linseed oil was cut fractionally and tung oil was lowered about 1 cent per pound. Oiticica was easy and entirely nominal. Dehydrated castor oil was inactive at the recent decline. Refined fish oil was easy reflecting the weakness of crude menhaden oil, and both were available at 1 cent less.

Distressed lots of edible olive oil on spot continued to depress the market and quotations were off at least 25 cents per gallon. Olive foots were easy and fractionally lower.

Carnauba wax on spot dropped sharply—5 to 9 cents per pound, due to lower cost of replacements from Brazil. Shipments from Brazil declined 2 to 3 cents per pound, which caused holders here to dump stocks on the market, especially No. 3 crude, which fell 9 cents per pound. Consumers were still out of the market.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil market continued irregular last week. Trading was fairly active and mixed. Price declines were limited. Liquidation in September established new lows for the season as well as next July. Market tone was unsettled due to the continued slow demand for cash oils, lower crude and favorable weather conditions for new crop cotton, corn and soybeans. Moderate hedging was reported on the bulges. Trading also was affected by the Korean peace parleys. Tenders on July contracts were increased to 111 to date.

Crude cottonseed oil was easier and off ½c. Light trading took place at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Texas. Market in the Southeast and Valley was nominal at 13¾c.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	480	16.15	15.70	15.90S
October	278	15.68	15.25	15.66@15.68
December	433	15.65	15.20	15.61S
January	1	15.65	15.65	15.85S
March	139	15.62	15.21	15.61S
May	49	15.56	15.16	15.56S
July	1	15.25	15.25	15.40B

Total sales, 1,381 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed and soybean oils nominal 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, nearby shipment. Trading quiet. Cottonseed meal 41 percent, hydraulic quoted $75 per ton, sacked f.o.b. mills, and solvent, $73. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $16 per ton, bulk, Valley cotton crop making good progress.

Linseed Oil

This market continued weak and further price reductions took place last week. Raw oil was dropped to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3. Consuming inquiry was still lacking, buyers showing more interest in progress of the flaxseed crop. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts continued of moderate volume. Flaxseed was quiet and slightly lower. Other drying oils also were inactive and easy. Tung oil declined 1c. per pound, with trading light.

Minneapolis.—Inquiries were light on raw linseed oil at the Minneapolis market last week and only small fill-in business for nearby needs. Prices were easier. Crushers quoted raw oil at 14.7c. to 14.9c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1. Shipping directions were slightly better than a week ago.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	8,220,000	11,640,000
Since Sept. 1	440,200,000	368,260,000

Flaxseed—Market was unsettled, and prices lower. Trading lacked snap.

In response to inquiries concerning importation of flaxseed screenings under Defense Food Order No. 3, the Department of Agriculture stated that licenses for importation will be granted for screenings having not more than 2 percent whole and not more than 15 percent whole and broken flaxseed kernels. Screenings permitted to be imported by this interpretation are used primarily for stock feed purposes.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices declined 20c. to 25c. a bushel from a week ago in the face of a slow demand, good prospects for a bumper flaxseed crop this year and heavy inventories of CCC linseed oil. There was very little action on old-crop flaxseed, with crushers buying only three cars in the spot market and around 40 cars on a to-arrive-in-July basis, plus 7,500 bushels to-arrive via truck. Trading was fairly brisk on new-crop offerings at $3.30 to $3.35 a bushel.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	117,300	343,400	153,000	34,000
Since Sept. 1	25,687,000	18,340,600	4,870,000	4,633,900

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Buying interest was reported slow at the recent price decline. Market reflected the easiness of competing drying oils.

Coconut—Consumers showed little interest in replacements. Crude oil was easier and off fractionally. Tankcars were offered at 11⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 1c. more at New York.

Copra—This market was unchanged and merely nominal at $157.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Business was quiet.

Cottonseed Refined—Consuming interest continued quiet and coupled with lower crude, prices were easier and nominal at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Corn—Light sales of crude oil took place at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was inactive and nominal at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Olive—Business was restricted to immediate needs. Supplies of edible oil were liberal on spot and with demand slow, the tone of the market was weak. Drums were lower and nominal at $2.50 to $2.75 per gallon, on spot, duty paid, depending upon seller and quantity. Olive foots also were inactive, ranging from 18c. to 18¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Oiticica—Trading continued slow and the market was easy and nominal. Liquid was quoted nominally at 27½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Palm—Prices were easier and off 1¼c. per pound, on spot and ½c. for forward delivery. Drums were quoted at 23½c. per pound, spot and 22½c. for August-September delivery, New York. Tankcars were quoted at 21c., same basis.

Peanut—Crude oil closed steadier and was 16c. bid, tankcars f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Sales earlier were made at ¼c. less. The government released

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Babassu oil, ¼c. per lb.
Capric acid, 2c. per lb.
Caprylic acid, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3, crude, 9c. per lb.
refined, 8c. per lb.
No. 1, yellow, 5c. per lb.
No. 2, yellow, 5c. per lb.
Coconut fatty acid, 1¼c. per lb.
oil, ¾c. per lb.
Corn oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. to 1c. per lb.
oil, 2c. per lb.
Lauric acid, 2c. per lb.
Linseed fatty acid, 3/10c. per lb.
oil, 3/10c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Myristic acid, 1¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 2c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 25c. per gal.
foots, ¾c. per lb.
Palm oil, 1½c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
oil, 2c. per lb.
Tung oil, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	July 21, 1950
160.3	166.6	186.3	117.3	130.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

peanuts for the crushing of 30 tankcars of oil in the southeast, which will make an ample supply considering the current light demand. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—This market reflected the weakness of other oils and was easier. Inquiry for refined oil was nil and quotations were merely nominal at 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Price trend was lower and market dropped about 1c. per pound. Trading was light. Crude oil sold down to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. September was quoted at 12½c. and October-December, 12¾c. Refined salad oil also was off 1c. and quoted at 17.15c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Refined industrial grades also were cut 1c. Refined alkali was quoted at 16.93c. per pound, tankcars, New York and clarified at 1c. less

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	30	13.70	13.50	13.76@13.80
October	9	13.00	13.00	13.30@13.45
December	21	13.00	12.65	12.99@13.00
January	4	12.80	12.75	12.98@13.03
March	4	12.85	12.65	12.80@12.95
May	2	12.73	12.60	12.73S
July	..	....	....	12.60@12.75

Total sales, 70 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Lower linseed oil and quiet demand unsettled this market and quotations were reduced about 1c. per pound. Tankcars were merely nominal at 36c. to 36½c. per pound, New York for prompt delivery. Light sales were reported at this level. Reports from Tokyo stated that 85,000,000 pounds of tung oil will be made available for shipment from the United States according to the Japanese Ministry of International Trade as an additional item to the April-June import plan under the foreign currency budget.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Further weakness developed and price declines closed to 1c. per pound lower. Lower grades registered the largest decline. Trading continued slow and the market remained easy with quotations entirely nominal. Yellow grease was quoted at 57⁄8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; choice white, 7⅜c.; house, 4½c. and brown 3⅜c. same basis.

Lard—Business was reported quiet. Prices were fairly steady. Lard stocks in the United States totaled 69,004,000 pounds, July 1, compared with 68,639,000 pounds, June 1; 136,258,000 pounds, July 1 last year. The July 1, five year average is 126,258,000 pounds. Stocks in Chicago amounted to 24,512,190 pounds, July 15, against 28,916,950 pounds, July 1 and 82,962,740 pounds, July 15, last year.

Tallow—Trend on this market continued to lower levels, declining about 1c. per pound. Liberal offerings and limited demand continued to unsettle the market. Export business was light. Fancy was quoted nominally at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; extra, 8⅛c.; special, .06⅞c. and No. 1, 6¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Weakness of tallow and greases was reflected in other animal oils and prices declined. Quiet demand also affected the market. Grease and tallow oils were reduced 2c. per pound. Oleo stearine also was cut 2c. per pound. No 1 grease oil, was quoted at 14½c. per pound, drums, carlots, New York; extra winter strained, 16½c. and prime burning, 18¼c. Lesser quantities were ½c. higher. Acidless tallow oil declined to 14½c. per pound, carlots. Oleo stearine was lower and nominal at 13½c. per pound, barrels, carlots.

Fish Oils

Crude menhaden oil was easier and offered at 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore, Refiners showing some interest at 1c. less, which was turned down. Refined grades were inactive and unsettled. Prices were reduced 1c. per pound. Light pressed was quoted at 13½c. per pound, tankcars and alkali refined 1c. to 1½c. more.

Los Angeles.—No trading was reported the past week with buying interest practically nil. No quotations were available for either old or new crop crude sardine oil. Tuna oil is nominally quoted at 8c. per pound. Menhaden oil is being offered locally at 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf ports.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal— Prices on old crop meal have been steadily dropping owing to continued slow demand and cheaper prices for new crop meal. Forty-one percent sacked meal was available at $73 per ton Memphis; $69 Georgia and Carolina mills, July shipment. Exporters bought limited quantities of forty-one percent cake for October, November, December shipment but trading from domestic sources was light. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton southeastern mills, September, October, November, December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading continued slow. Market unsteady.

Minneapolis.—There was little change in this market last week. Supplies were ample and market weak. Bookings were extremely light, with users taking only small amounts for nearby needs. Both extracted and expeller linseed meals were quoted around $51 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for prompt shipment, but sales were being made under this figure. Meal for August shipment was priced $1 a ton higher. Extracted meal for September-December delivery was quoted at $54 a ton; expeller at $55.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	14,040,000	20,400,000
Since Sept. 1	781,750,000	712,811,000

Peanut Meal—Demand for meal, particularly in the southeast, has been very good and supplies were scarce. Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 2,000 tons of meal. The market was steady at $69 to $70 per ton southeastern mills, July shipment. Export interest is still lacking but there is enough demand from domestic sources to move the tonnage produced each week.

Soybean Meal—Demand for meal continued rather spotty and market was erratic. Forty-four percent bulk meal was quoted at $66 to $67 per ton, Decatur, July shipment, which is about a $3 per ton drop from the recent high. Southeastern production meal is becoming scarcer as mills clear their stocks but occasional cars are offered at $73 per ton Mississippi Valley points, $79 Georgia, $78 South Carolina, and $77 North Carolina mills sacked, July shipment. Buyers are still reluctant to book forward requirements since new crop prices are still not pulling in the demand that is usually present at this time of the year.

Fatty Acids

Trading was reported restricted to immediate needs. Lower cost of coconut oil was reflected in fatty acids derived from that oil. Coconut fatty acids was reduced 1¼c. per pound; Caprylic and capric acids, 2c. per pound; lauric acid, 2c. per pound and myristic 1½c. per pound. Stearic acid and red oil were unchanged at the recent decline. Other vegetable fatty acids also were unchanged, but unsettled by the easiness of basic oils.

Waxes

Candelilla — Consuming demand was spotty. Available supplies were reported limited and maintained at prevailing quotations.

Carnauba — Selling pressure increased in the local market with the lower Brazilian market and prices for spot material were dropped 5c. to 9c. per pound, while shipments from Brazil were off 2c. to 3c. per pound. Prices in the spot market were still below the cost of replacements. Consuming demand continued slow. Quotations were merely nominal for all grades. No. 3, crude $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, and refined, $1.16 to $1.20; No. 1 yellow, $1.22 to $1.24 and No. 2, $1.20 to $1.22, according to quantity and seller.

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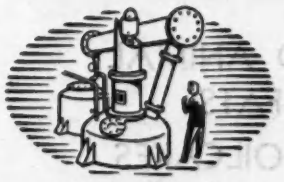
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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Ethylphthalyl Ethylglycolate

('Santicizer E-15')

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing vinyl resins.

Ceramic — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic goods.

Electrical — Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer — Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing vinyl resins.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics — Plasticizer in making coatings, extrusions, films, laminations, moldings, novelties, sheeting, specialties.

Resin—Plasticizer in making and using vinyl resins.

Rubber — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Lead Maleate

Resin—Stabilizer for vinyl stocks.

Methylvinyl Carbonate

Resin—Starting point (US 2384143) in making useful polymers.

Methyl Methacrylate Polymers

('Hypalon' Resins)

Adhesives—Ingredient of hot-melt adhesive compositions for paper, plastics, wood, cloth, and glass fabrics.

Leather—Ingredient of impregnants for leather.

Miscellaneous—Ingredient of fabric coatings and top coatings for coated fabrics.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Ingredient of lacquers and other finishes.

Resin—Modifier for other resins, such as vinyls.

Resin for use in various products and processes (claimed to have chemical stability at elevated temperatures and compatability with many plasticizers, and to be resistant to water, aqueous salt solutions, and moderate concentrations of acids and alkalies, and to be soluble in a wide variety of polar and nonpolar solvents).

Orthonitrophenyl Ethylsulphide

Lubricant — Ingredient (US 2134432, 2134433, 2134435, and 2134436) of lubricants for bearing surfaces (especially cadmium or copper alloys) of internal combustion engines.

Polyethyleneglycol Di-2-ethylhexoate

('Flexol 4GO')

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing vinyl resins.

Ceramic — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic goods.

Electrical — Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing vinyl resins or synthetic rubbers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer — Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing vinyl resins.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making coatings, extrusions, films, laminations, moldings, novelties, sheeting, specialties.

Resin—Plasticizer for vinyl resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer for synthetic rubbers.

Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

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Sodium Diacetate

Dye—Hydrogen ion controller in dyestuff syntheses.

Food—Mold inhibitor in bakery products.

Roping inhibitor in bakery products.

Laundry—Hydrogen ion controller in wash-house procedures.

Photographic—Replacer of oxalic or citric acid in hardening, fixing, and toning procedures.

Carnauba Wax '50-51 Output In Brazil Set at 12,570 Tons

Brazilian production of carnauba wax from the 1950-51 crop amounted to approximately 12,570 short tons, or somewhat greater than the 12,280 tons produced in 1949-50, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture.

Factors primarily responsible for the better-than-average harvest this year were:—(1) extremely favorable prices—the warehouse price this year being almost double the price offered early in 1950 and (2) the drought that plagued northeastern Brazil from December, 1950, through March of this year—this increased the protective wax coating (carnauba) that is exuded by the palm frond to deter normal moisture evaporation. The states of Piaui and Ceara, normally the largest producers of carnauba wax, together accounted for more than 85 percent of the total output during the last two years.

Exports of carnauba wax in 1950 of about 14,000 tons probably established a new record. Official foreign trade statistics for the first eleven months of last year place exports at 12,747 tons while unofficial sources indicate that 1,268 tons were shipped in December. Prior to 1950, the largest total on record was for 1944 when 12,970 tons were shipped. In 1949, exports totaled 12,236 tons. As in previous years, the United States in 1950 was by far the major customer for carnauba wax, taking almost 80 percent of the total exports. Since the time when the first offerings were made from the new crop in October, 1950, exports through March, 1950, amounted to approximately 5,730 tons.

At the beginning of April total stocks available for sale or shipment probably amounted to about 6,060 tons. An unusual feature of the carnauba market at the beginning of the new crop in September of 1950 was the very small carryover from previous crops, probably not more than 275 to 330 tons.

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4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9" x 36" Double Roll Steel Roller Mill.
1—9"x24" 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
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6—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 2700 gal. & 950 gal.
2—Kux Rotary Pellet Presses, model 25, 21 & 25 punch.
8—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.
4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel, Model D.
1—Mikro Pulverizer: #2-51.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
1—Autoclave, Type 347 Stainless Steel, 100 gal., 250# pr., Elec. heated, 850°F.
5—Aluminum Tanks, 745 gal. to 1485 gal.
20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass-Lined Brewery Tanks, 5000, 7500 & 8250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 10 gal., 15 gal., 20 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 12" to 36".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof, precoat.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #5.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Dryer, No. 59A with pump and condenser.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia. x 24" long.
7—Horiz. Ribbon Type Powder Mixers—50 lb., 100 lb., 200 lb., 400 lb., 600 lb., 2000 lb.
1—Broughton Powder Mixer Double Arm, 2400#.
1—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixer, jacketed.
1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.
8—Copper Beer Still and Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48" dia., with condensers.
4—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36".

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NEW VALVES & FITTINGS

STAINLESS — HASTELLOY — MONEL — BRONZE — STEEL

VALVES

18-8 STAINLESS STEEL

1—1" 150# FE NRS Gate.
4—1¼" " " " "
12—1½" " " " "
8—2" " " " "
8—3" " " " "
7—1¼" " " OS&Y "
2—1½" " " " "
2—1" " " Ringed Plug.
1—2" " " Gate, OS&Y.
1—2½" " " OS&Y Gate.
2—3" " " " "
1—5" " " Vert. Swing Ck.

STAINLESS STEEL TRIMMED

24—⅜" 600# Swing Ck.
20—1½" 600# Gate, RF&D.
6—1½" " " "
1—6" " " F&D.
2—8" " " "
1—10" " " "
1—4" 250# Globe, F&D.
1—8" " " OS&Y, F&D.
2—4" 150# " RF&D.
2—6" " " "

BRONZE

12— ¾" 300# Merco-Plug.
21—1" " " "
28—1½" " " "
20—2" " " "

HASTELLOY TRIMMED

8— ½" 900# Gate, OS&Y, RF&D.
20— ¾" " " "
10—1½" 600# Globe, " "
1—4" 600# Nord.
5—3" 300# Nord.
1—4" 300# Nord.

MONEL

2—3" 300# OS&Y Globe, F&D.
1—4" " " " "
1—8" " " " "

MONEL TRIMMED

1— ½" 600# Globe.
11— ¾" " "
6—1" " "

MONEL COATED—RING TYPE JOINT

3—2" 600# Fig. 2245.
2—4" " "
6—2" 300# Fig. 2045, Nord.
2—2½" " "
4—4" " "
6—6" " "
3—6" " 2049, "
3—8" " "

MONEL COATED—SOCKET WELD

7— ½" 600# Fig. 2244½, Nord.
6— ¾" " "
4—1" " "
26—1½" " "

MONEL COATED—SCREWED

39— ½" 1500# Fig. 3044, Nord.
10— ¾" " "
37— ¾" 600# " 2244, "
7—1" " "
1—1¼" " "

STEEL—SOCKET WELD

20— ½" 1500# Fig. 3044½, Nord.
40— ¾" " "
179— ½" 600# " 2244½, "
14— ¾" " "
18—1½" " "

STEEL—SCREWED

8— ½" 600# Fig. 2244, Nord.
126— ¼" 300# 3-way plug, Fig. 4812.
4—2" 300# Fig. 2024, Nord.
12— ¾" 150# Gate, IBBM-Fig. 460, Powell.
44—1½" " " " "
11—2" " " " 494 Crane.
12—2½" " " " "
60—1½" " " Globe Fig. 190, Powell.

MOTORIZED GATE-POWELL 300#

8—3" 18—10"
12—4" 16—12"
7—6" 45—14"
23—8" 20—16"
8—18"

FITTINGS

18-8 STAINLESS STEEL

REDUCERS

23—¾ x ½" XX hvy.
16—½ x ¼" XX.
28—1½ x 1" std. socket weld.
11—1¼ x 1" " "
17—2 x 1" " "
3—2 x ½" " "
4—2 x 1½" weld.
25—1½ x 1" "
8—2 x 1" "
15—2 x 1½" socket weld.
5—6 x 4" weld, 18" long.

COUPLINGS

12—1½" XX hvy.
4—3" std. screwed.
22—2" " "
151—2" weld type.

ELLS

15—1" 45° std.
4—2" std. screwed 90°.
20—6" weld 30°.
2—6" weld 45°.

NIPPLES

2—6" x 16" P.E.
1—6" x 7" P.E.
10—1" x ¾" Swage.
1—¾" x ½" "
2—1½" x 6".
1—1" x 4".
18—1" x 10".

TEES

5—½ x ½ x ¼".
14—6 x 6 x 3" F.E. ser. 15.
2—½" std.
5—1 x 1 x ½" std.
2—¾ x ¾ x ½" std.
8—¾" XX hvy.
2—¾".

CROSSES

3—6 x 6 x 6 x 4" FE ser. 15.
2—6 x 6 x 4 x 4" " "
7—6 x 6 x 4 x 4" XX hvy.

STEEL

ELLS

6—3" 150# CS 90° RF&D.
6—4" " "
3—4" x 3" 150# CS 90° RF&D Red.
3—4" x 4" " "
7—3" 300# CS 90° RF&D.
5—1½" " " F&D.
3—4" x 3" 300# CS 90° F&D Red.
2—4" x 4" " "
2—8" x 6" " "
3—8" 600# CS 90° F&D.

WELDING TEES

4—3" x 3" x 1½" sch. 40.
2—3" x 3" x 2" " "
2—4" x 4" x 2" " "
2—4" x 4" x 3" " "
8—4" x 4" x 3" " "
6—4" x 4" x 4" " "
3—8" x 8" x 6" sch. 80.
3—10" x 10" x 6" " "

WELDING FLANGES

1—2" 900# RF&D.
2—3" 600# RF&D.
2—2½" 600# F&D.
10— ½" 300# F&D.
2— ¾" 300# F&D.
4—2½" 300# RF&D.
4—5" " "

USED FITTINGS

430 STAINLESS STEEL

90° ELLS

59—2" flanged.

TEES—FLANGED

69—2"
12—2" x 2" x 1¼".
7—2" x 2" x 1½".
1—2½".
8—1¼".
1—4 x 3½" x 2½".
1—2 x 1½" x 1½".

CROSSES—FLANGED

5—2" x 1¼".
1—1½".
1—3½".
6—3½".
1—4½".

FLANGES

6—4" 4-hole blind.

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Young Medical Doctor recently graduated from Havana University desires exclusive representation in Cuba for pharmaceutical and biological products. P. O. Box 1317, Havana.

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Immediate Delivery—New unused 500 gal. Buflovak steel jacketed agitated vacuum mixing kettle, supporting stand. 450 lb. double ribbon blender steel w/gearhead motor—2" bronze steam jet evactor—Parts for heavy duty S.S. dbl. motion agitator. OPD 907.

Varnish kettles for sale. Two-300 gallon tapered steel kettles. One-185 gallon copper kettle. All have 4 wheel trucks. $120 each your pick up. Lower price for lot. Cleveland, Ohio. OPD 911.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps — 212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

New Troemner—4.5 Kilo laboratory balances. Export cases—No. 2-99 style. Sensitivity 0.3 gm —9" pans—with chromed brass weights. Blocked 10 mg to 1,000 grams. Listed value $81 disposing at $45 each. OPD 899.

For sale: 90 Stainless Steel Cans 13" diam. x 22" deep. Anchor Serum Co., So. St. Joseph, Mo.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

300 gallon starch cooker or 150 gallon starch cooker. Must be type 316 stainless steel on inner shell as well as agitator and cover. Preferably horizontal in style. Standard jacket and insulation. D. O. number cannot be furnished. OPD 884.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding—Well-established company in New Jersey offers facilities for fine grinding of metallics and non-metallics to flake, chip and grain forms. Specialists in hazardous products. Packing, mixing and shipping facilities available. OPD 852.

Custom grinding to micron sizes—Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff —micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 823.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory: bulk suppliers, liquids, tablets vitamin specialties. Private formula work, makers our specialty. Get our prices before buying. Write or phone. U N Laboratories, 24 Horatio Street, New York 14, N.Y. Phone ORegon 5-3569.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale: 300 lbs. Copper Sulphate 14c, 100 lbs. Potass Chromate purified 40c, 200 lbs. Potass Dichromate 29c, 100 lbs. Potass Bromide U.S.P. 36c, 50 lbs. Strontium Oxalate. Hooper Chemical Corporation, Box 313, Rutherford, N. J.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 892.

Reputable and dependable manufacturer urgently needs up to 1,000,000 lbs. per year of Phosphorous Trichloride. Interested in spot shipments or contract. We can supply own drums, and if new producer, assist in locating raw materials. Proven peace time demand as well as present defense need. OPD 908.

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Gloversville, N. Y. building suitable for warehouse and manufacturing, 3 floors, 75,000 sq. ft. Railroad siding, loading platform, Sprinkler System, immediate possession, for sale, 60c per sq. ft. Kid Trading Inc., 260 5th Ave., LE 2-3972.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway New York 18, N. Y.

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There is a fine opportunity for Chemist with experience in the Tannery—sulphonating and processing Oils and blending Tanning Extracts. One that could be helpful to Tanners with their problems. Write sending particulars of past experience and salary expected. OPD 909.

Opportunity: An Ohio manufacturer, selling nationally to industrial plants, hospitals and schools, has an opening for a man about 35 who has had specialty selling experience. He will be trained to assist our Sales Manager. Must have car and be willing to travel. Write in full, giving complete business background, and include photo we can keep. State salary desired. All information confidential. Write OPD 912.

Petroleum Products: Leading export firm requires assistant sales manager with several years practical experience; those having knowledge of foreign languages preferred. Unusually good future for competent man. OPD 897.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Engineer, 25, married, veteran. 3½ years organic finishes, plastics. Excellent technical background, Tau Beta Pi. Extensive color matching, production planning, development, customer servicing, purchasing, control. Presently employed. Will relocate. Prefer Eastern U. S. OPD 906.

A-D-M Describes 2 Grinding Oils

"Archer 371" and "381" are described in technical bulletin No. 87, recently published by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. Constants, characteristics and a number of tested formulas using the two grinding oils are included in the bulletin. Copies may be obtained by writing to Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Box 839, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Linseed, Sunflower Oils To Be Bought by Britain

The United Kingdom has reached an agreement with Uruguay to purchase linseed oil and sunflower seed oil, reports Dale E. Farringer, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Montevideo. The British government expects to purchase 5,000 metric tons (5,500 short tons) of linseed oil at around £160 ($448) per metric ton ($406 per short ton) and an additional 10,000 tons later if the price is relatively unchanged.

The British Ministry of Food expects to purchase 10,000 metric tons of semi-refined sunflower seed oil at the f.o.b. price of £230 ($644) per metric ton ($584 per short ton). The Uruguayan Export and Import Control Agency will assign export quotas among crushers in a position to ship sunflower oil before December 31, 1951.

Congoleum-Nairn Appoints

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., has appointed Robert F. Nairn head of its new plastics flooring operations, with headquarters in Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE

Mills: Day 12x32" and 5x12".
Centrifugal: Rochester 30" copper basket.
Kettles: Stainless Steel—various sizes.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-15, stain. steel.
Stainless Steel Tanks: 5 to 500 gallons.
Filter: Sparkler 14-M-8 stainless steel.
Tablet Machines: rotary: Stokes B, Colton 9-18, #2, #3, Colton 3B single punch.
Hammer Mills: Prater, Raymond, JayBee.
Mixer: W&P 2-gal. jacketed.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 17" perf. stain. steel.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Stokes, Triangle, Gump, Day, Howes.
Screens: Rotex 20x49, Link Belt 24x96".
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" stain. steel, 7½ hp.

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1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer.
4—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns 27" & 42".
2—Shriver C. I. Filter Presses, 24" & 42".
1—Sweetland No. 12 Filter.
3—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" and 40" x 120".
1—Mikro Bantam SH Pulverizer.
1—Mikro No. 2 Pulverizer, S.S. and Brze. Parts.
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1—Johnson Iron FILTER PRESS—24x24", 18 chambers.
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